THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899. NO. 27.

NEW STORE. FRESH GOODS.

CRAMER'S

Popular Variety Store

We thank the public for the very generous patronage bestowed upon us since we purchased this establishment. We have just added a very fine line of

Ladies Dress and Fancy Goods. Bargains in Every Department.

Ladies Waists, Skirts, Wrappers and Suits at Special hot weather bargains.

Ladies' - Furnishing - Goods.

Tinware, Glassware,
Silverware, Dishes, by sets,
One hundred piece
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Crockery,
Lamps, Lanterns,
Clocks,
Table Oil Cloth,
Clothes Wringers,
Window Shades, Wall Paper,
Sewing Machines,

We are closing out Men's Clothing at cost.

D. F. CRAMER,
Emporium, Pa.

NEW

Fall Carpets

AND

Oil Cloths

ROLL UPON ROLL.

The new fall Carpets and Oil Cloths are here in magnificent array.

There are good reasons for your buying now.

First, Carpet and Oil Cloth prices are on the rise. These beautiful new ones were contracted for before the rise; so while they last you have the advantage of first choice and the advantage of low prices as well.

Then the fall season will open earlier than usual, and fall furnishings will need to be looked after now.

Plenty of Carpets and Oil Cloths to select from, and all of them good ones, plenty of reasons for you buying here, for you have carpet and oil cloth prettiness and carpet and oil cloth durability as well.

The care with which our stocks has been gathered will make choosing delightful, the stock is the largest we have ever had, and our extraordinary low prices will surprise you. We invite you to our store to inspect our carpet and oil cloth department, where an enormous stock, immense variety, best styles and very finest goods are linked with the lowest prices quoted anywhere.

M. C. TULIS.

TO RENT.

THE BRICK BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF BROAD AND FOURTH STREETS. NOW USED AS A LAW OFFICE.

E. M. NEWTON.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GREAT bargains in clothing at N. Seger's.

N. SEGER is rapidly closing out his entire line of summer clothing.

LEAVE your order for peaches before it is too late, also tomatoes—ripe or green. DAY'S.

IF you are looking for quality in meats, nothing gives satisfaction like those handled by DAY.

THE clearance sale of summer goods at N. Seger's is being largely patronized and some great bargains are being secured.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-1y

DIME SOCIAL.—The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Presbyterian church will hold a dime social at the home of A. McInnes, Sr., on Allegany Avenue, Friday evening, Sept. 8th. Cordial invitation extended to all.

NOTICE—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will serve a Chicken dinner at the home of Mrs. F. D. Leet, Thursday August 31st at 5 o'clock. Price 25 cents.

MENU.

Fried Chicken, Roasted Chicken,
Stewed Chicken,
Mashed Potatoes, Scolloped Potatoes,
Sliced Tomatoes, Celery, Pickled Beets,
Cranberry Sauce, Jelly,
Hot Biscuit, Brown Bread,
Lemon Pie, Pumpkin Pie, Apple Pie.
Chocolate, Coffee.

Ice cream and cake will be served on the lawn during the evening. Music by the band.

Robinson-McGregor.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Henry Robinson, on Allegheny Avenue, on Monday evening, August 28, at 8:00 o'clock, when Margaret Robinson, the youngest daughter of our esteemed townsman, was united in wedlock to Thomas McGregor, for a number of years a resident of this place, the Rev. J. M. Robertson, of the Emmanuel church, performing the ceremony.

The bride is well known to our people as a courteous and highly respected lady and enjoys the esteem of a very large circle of friends, who wish her a happy and successful voyage over the turbulent sea of life as the matrimonial bark braves the bounding billows of its most violent tempests with the man of her choice clinging sturdily to the helm.

The groom is an honest, industrious man, who stands high in the estimation of his fellows and who will make a model husband.

Mr. and Mrs. McGregor left on the Toronto excursion, Tuesday morning, for a short wedding trip to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto, after which they will take up their residence at Providence Bay., Ont. The best wishes of the PRESS go with them.

MONEY FOUND IN THE MAIL BAGS.

Almost $10,000 a Year for Which Claimants are Never Discovered.

"It seems almost incredible that in the neighborhood of $40,000 in actual cash should have been confined to letters during the last year, and harder still to credit that the most exaustive efforts have failed to find the owners of one-fourth that amount," writes Patti Lyle Collins in The Ladies' Home Journal for September. "The envelopes which are addressed are kept on file for four years. blank ones not so long, but in either case a liberal margin of time is allowed for claimants to appear before the money is finally turned into the Treasury to the credit of the Post-Office Department. In addition to the money contained in letters during the same period, something like $10,000 was found loose in the mails. It is officially styled 'loose money.'"

Seven Social.

The "Seven Social" as announced last week in these columns, to be given by the Epworth League, is one of the events of the past, and to say that it was a success in every way would be but a mild allusion to the realness of the occasion. In the first place a program consisting of seven parts was nicely rendered and greatly enjoyed by the audience. Then a contest for prizes was engaged in. To the one who produced, in writing, in seven minutes, seven sentences in which seven is famous, in the best manner, would receive a book entitled "The House of Seven Gables," next best a seven pointed star. A large number of contestants engaged in the struggle for the prizes. The judges were Mrs. W. P. Shriner, Mrs. Y. White, Mrs. J. M. Judd, Mrs. R. P. Heilman, Miss Gussie Vossage, Miss Myrtle Taggart and Mrs. F. Julian. After a thorough examination of the sentences the first prize was awarded to Miss Myrtle Lloyd, and the second prize to Mrs. John Kackenmeister.

After the contest was closed seven young ladies served seven kinds of refreshments to over seven times twenty-seven people. And while this entertainment was not gotten up for the purpose of making money, but for a sociable time, the seven cents admission being charged partly out of oddity and partly to help pay for the refreshments, it may be well to state that fortune favored the society and they netted the singular sum of seven dollars—"singular" because of the occasion. May the League have many more such happy gatherings.

J. A. JOHNSTON.

Died in Florida.

A telegram was received on Monday announcing the death of William Krapf, who died in Florida. Mr. Krapf had been in poor health for several years suffering from that terrible disease consumption, and went to Florida about two years ago with hopes that the change of climate would prove beneficial to him, but he has gradually grown worse, until Monday, when he passed away. His remains will be brought to Hazleton, Pa., for interment.

Mr. Krapf will be remembered by many Emporium people, being a resident of this place some six years ago, in the employ of Mr. Geo. Bupp.

Deceased was married to Miss Jennie Narby of this town, who went to Florida about a year ago to remain with her husband. She has the sympathy of the entire community in her sad bereavement.

Last Call for Toronto Fair.

On Tuesday, Sept. 5th the W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run their second and last Grand Double excursion to Niagara Falls and the Toronto Fair. Special train will leave Emporium at 8:30 a. m. Fare, Niagara Falls and return $2.50. Toronto and return $3.50. Train will arrive at Buffalo at 12.30; Niagara Falls 1:15; Lewiston, 1:45 p. m., where Toronto passengers will take one of the Niagara Navigation Co.'s Palace Steel Steamers, giving a sail for eight miles to the mouth of Niagara River and forty miles across Lake Ontario to the Queen City of Canada.

Returning, Niagara Falls tickets will be good for passage on all regular trains Sept. 6th. There are five Steamers, daily except Sunday, between Toronto and Lewiston.

The geat Toronto Fair and Exposition will be held August 28th to Sept. 9th, and promises to be bigger than ever this year. Do not miss it. General admission only 25c. Nothing like it in America. Absolutely the cheapest outing you can take and the most entertainment for the money. Get full program of each day's doings from W. N. Y. & P. Ry. agents.

Safe Method of Removing Warts.

Get from the druggist a solution of chromic acid to drahms to one fluid ounce of water. Dip a sliver of wood, as a match or toothpick, in the solution and touch the warts with it. The process may be repeated every day or two for three or four times. Warts sometimes disappear without treatment, which accounts for the supposed efficacy of some of the charms used to remove them.—September Ladies' Home Journal.

Local Necrology.

MRS. MARY ANN GAGER.

About ten o'clock last Sunday evening the spirit of Mrs. Mary Ann Gager took its flight to the other world. The tidings of her death were a painful surprise to the entire community, as a malady which was not supposed to be aggravated gave no warning that her end was near. Indeed, few knew that she was at all indisposed. On Sunday she sat around the house conversing with the family and spending much of the time in reading. A few minutes before ten in the evening she retired, walking alone to her bedchamber. As soon as she retired her husband noticed that she was quite ill and when he asked her if she was suffering she replied: "O, no! I am just going." A few minutes later she ceased to breathe. Thus peacefully and beautifully came the end to a noble life.

"Mother Gager," as she was recognized by nearly everyone, was one of the best known and admired residents of our community. She resided among us for 27 years, and during all that time was known as an exemplary christian lady.

She was a woman of strong mind and a prolific reader; this, together with many natural talents, made her an interesting conversationalist, a wise counselor and a safe adviser. Though seventy-six years of age, she was modern in her spirit, habits and ways. She lived in the present. The presentation of most any subject of modern life, found her with a well matured opinion.

She was a christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-six years, having united with the church when only ten years old. Soon after coming to this community she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town, where she was always regarded as an ensential part of the life and activities of the church. She was active in Sunday School and Epworth League work and was always present in her pew in the public worship unless prevented by sickness.

She was united in marriage with Ames H. Gager on Sept. 20, 1847, who still survives her. Five children were the result of this union. Those surviving are Mrs. Clara A. Healy, of Emporium; Mrs. Mary E. Reese and Mrs. Amy Reese, of Costello, all of whom were present at the funeral.

Her funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock and were in charge of her pastor Rev. Wilford P. Shriner. The church was draped in mourning as was also her pew. Many beautiful floral offerings attested the high esteem in which she was held; one from the Sunday School, two from her Sunday School class, a beautiful floral League emblem from the Epworth League and a handsome wreath from the Junior League. The burial was in Newton cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. L. K. Huntington, H. C. Olmstead, W. F. Lloyd, Geo. Metzger, Sr., F. P. Strayer and A. Chapman.

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MATTHEW STANLEY BUTLER.

MATTHEW STANLEY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Butler, aged nine months and eighteen days, died at their residence on W. Fifth street on Tuesday, of cholera infantum. Little Matthew was one of the brightest and healthiest looking babies in this town and his untimely end was a surprise to the community. He was taken sick on Saturday and died on the above date.

This is another sad blow to Mr. and Mrs. Butler, this being the seventh child they have been called upon to part with. They have the sympathy of the community in this their hour of terrible affliction.

The funeral was held from St. Marks Catholic church on Wednesday, and was largely attended. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

Afternoon Meeting.

Mrs. Mabel L. Conklin, National Lecturer and Organizer and General Secretary White Cross Societies, will be in Emporium, Sept. 4th. She will address an afternoon meeting for women only, in the Presbyterian church at 3:30, p. m. Mrs. Conklin will speak to a general audience in the M. E. Church at 7:30, p. m. All are invited.

"Band Concerts."

We have been informed that hereafter, providing the weather is favorable, on regular rehearsal nights, the band will give concerts (?) on the Court House lawn, next to the jail.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Butler takes this method of returning their heartfelt thanks for the many kind favors rendered them during the sickness and death of their little son, Matthew Stanley.

Guns for the Court House.

Last week, D. W. Taggart Post No. 241, G. A. R., received from the New York Navy Yard two of the obsolete Perry rifles, made for use in the Civil War, which will be placed in position on the Court House lawn. The guns are large, muzzle-loading, cast steel Navy rifles and weigh about 1750 pounds apiece and when in position will add materially to the present imposing appearance of our beautiful terraces at the Court House. They were obtained by the Post through the courteous efforts of U. S. Senator Penrose.

Chapter of Accidents.

HURT AT HOWARD'S MILL.

Last Saturday, Mr. Andy Cavanaugh, who works on the edger in Howard's mill, met with a very painful accident that, although not serious, will lay him up for awhile. He was busy at his position on the edger when a large block thrown from the rapidly moving saws of the chain-gang hit him on the cheek bone, just under the left eye, inflicting a painful flesh wound, but no bones were broken.

***

LEG BROKEN.

While Mr. Thos. McGrain, who lives at the corner of Third and Spruce streets, was assisting in unloading a heavy iron band at the furnace, last Thursday, it suddenly toppled over on him pinning him down. When he was taken from under the iron, which weighed nearly half a ton, it was found that he had suffered severe contusions of the flesh about the lower limbs and that his right leg was broken below the knee. He was placed on a stretcher and carried to his home, where Dr. Smith dressed his injuries and he is now getting along first rate.

Special Train to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account G. A. R. Encampment.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the Thirty-third Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia, September 4 to 9, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Philadelphia and Erie Rrilroad) will run a special train to Philadelphia, September 4, on the following schedule:—

Lv.	Erie	8.10 a. m.
"	Waterford	8.42 "
"	Union City	8.55 "
"	Corry	9.15 "
"	Garland	9.38 "
"	Youngsville	9.49 "
"	Irvineton	9.55 "
"	Warren	10.07 "
"	Clarendon	10.21 "
"	Sheffield	10.31 "
"	Ludlow	10.43 "
"	Kane	11.05 "
"	Wilcox	11.20 "
"	Johnsonburg	11.32 "
"	Ridgway	11.49 "
"	St. Marys	12.05 p. m.
"	Emporium	12.40 "
Ar.	Emporium Junction (Dinner)	12.41 "
Lv.	Emporium Junction	1.05 "
"	Driftwood	1.37 "
"	Renovo	2.30 "
Ar.	Philadelphia	9.17 "

Excursion tickets good to return until September 12 (or until September 30 if deposited with Joint Agent at Philadelphia on or before September 9, and the payment of fifty cents made), will be sold at a rate of a *single fare for the round trip*. 1415-25-3t.

King of the Klondike Fails.

Alexander McDonald, King of the Klondike has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value.

In his formal declaration of insolvency filed at Dawson City, July 29, McDonald states his liabilities to be approximately $6,000,000, while there is no way of fully computing his assets as his investments are of problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, although he believes their ultimate value will prove $20,000,000 at least.

BRIEF MENTINO.

School will commence on Monday-Sept. 4th.

The rooms over the bank are being remodeled and will be occupied by Messrs. Green and Shaffer.

Females will be obliged to give their ages at the next census. A fine of $100 is the penalty for false statement.

Some people are so mean that they won't even speak the truth unless it is for the purpose of hurting some one's feelings.

Mr. John Schlecht's house, situated on the hill, came near being carried away by a washout, as a result of the rains on Sunday.

The kindergarten school will open Sept. 4th, in the East Ward Building. All pupils between the ages of five and six years will be admitted.

W. J. Brown, deputy internal revenue collector, has been assigned to Cameron, Elk and McKean counties, with headquarters at Johnsonburg.

A scientist says a wasp can be picked up in the bare hand if it is done gently. Of course it can; it's when the wasp is laid down again that the trouble begins.

An edict has gone forth that all Pennsylvania railroad employes must be vaccinated. The work will be done by physicians in the service of the company.

During the storm on Sunday lightning killed a horse on the "Echo Farm," belonging to Herbert Day. The horse was known as "Mollie," formerly used at the tannery.

During the builders trial of the new U. S. Battleship Alabama, outside the Delaware capes, on Tuesday, she developed the wonderful speed of 17¼ knots per hour, in the teeth of a raging gale.

The Hartborn (Missouri) editor, who believes in all the comforts of a home says: "We would prefer living in a small town where the people will sympathize with you in trouble, and if you haven't any trouble they will hunt some up for you."

On Sunday afternoon the little stream in Plank Road Hollow became so swollen, on account of the heavy rain, that it overflowed its banks, flooding Frank Blumle's pig sty and chicken coop drowning two pigs and a number of chickens.

An exchange in speaking of the recent advance in the price of lumber says: "The Goodyears and a number of other lumber companies have recently made an advance of 75 cents per thousand feet on all green stock and the Williamsport lumbermen have advanced the price 50 cents per thousand.

The public schools of the borough will open Monday, Sept. 4. Pupils will report at the rooms in which they attended last year. Pupils who attended school elsewhere during the past year will report at the Principal's office, High School Building for admission cards, between 8 and 9 a. m., opening day.

A man giving his name as Wm. Van Buren, of Smethport, Pa., appeared at the Harrison street police headquarters in Chicago, and informed the police that he had been fleeced out of $400 by a couple of confidence men. He was the representative of an oil firm of this section and was on his way to Seatle, Wash.—Pittsburg Times.

Sweet peas grown from seed taken from the tomb of an Egyptian mummy, buried 2,000 years ago, were recently exhibited at the Windsor flower show in London. That this germ of plant life should live 2,000 years, imprisoned in a mummy vault, and then be transformed into life and beauty by heat and moisture, is one of the wonders of creation.

A story is told of an auburn haired man who inqusitively asked a young man how it happened that so young a man as he should be so bald. The young man replied that when it was time for him to get hair, they said that there was nothing left but red, so he thought he didn't care for any. This explanation undoubtedly satisfied the inquisitive man.—Louisville (O.) Herald.

An exchange says: "You seldom hear the public say anything in favor of their local paper, but the local paper is always favoring the public. And how quick the local paper hears of it if by accident an error appears, but if the public or its officials make a blunder it must not go in the local newspaper because the local newspaper would lose its head. Nobody but local newspaper editors make blunders; the rest of the populace doeth all things well. A great many people who know how to edit newspapers are somehow or other filling other positions and some of the positions are on the top of a mutilated dry goods box.

EASTMAN'S KODAK

WILL PHOTOGRAPH THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair weather

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

KODAK

1900 years ago the wise men of the East were attracted by a wonderful star shining in the heavens, which stood over the town of Bethlehem in the land Judea. In this nineteenth century the people of the world are attracted by a wonderful star in the East which stands over Rochester, in the state of New York, where the Eastman Kodak Company manufactures the only kodak known to the world. These points characterize the superiority of Eastman's Kodak, simplicity, light weight, cartridge system, daylight loading, achromatic lenses, film or glass plates.

This Kodak can be used by boys or girls, men or women, professional or amatuer, at home or abroad, in rain or shine, in daylight or darkness, in summer or winter, standing or riding. "You press the button and the kodak will do the rest." There is no kodak but the Eastman Kodak. For sale by

HARRY S. LLOYD.

The confidence we have in the characterof Eastman's Kodak, and the prices fixed on them, make us eager at all times to take back any of them that fail to please our customers.

THERE IS NO KODAK BUT THE EASTMAN KODAK

There is no kodak but the Eastman Kodak.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Woman's Independence.

The increase in the number of self-supporting women, especially noticeably in our large middle class, is creating a new problem, the economic as well as moral significance of which is interesting, says Sara Y. Stevenson, in July Lippincott's. If women became men's intellectual equals whilst retaining their moral superiority, a serious competition must be established, in which the nonsmoking, nondrinking and generally more orderly employe must survive as the fittest in the struggle for existence. On the whole, however, the close contact in which men and women are brought through education and coexertion is beneficial to both. It adds to woman's strength, clearness of judgment and business capacity, whilst by increasing his respect for woman's understanding it tends to raise man's moral standards to a level nearer to her own. Pessimists have claimed that the "new woman" in exchange for her recently acquired fields must lose the chivalrous attentions granted to her grandmothers. But so long as men and women depend upon each other for love and happiness there need be no fear of that. Indeed, such a fear would imply that modern man has stood still when woman has progressed. Such a thought cannot be entertained. Man is not likely to refuse the dignified, well-informed woman who sympathizes with his highest aims and who strives with him to attain them the physical protection and the courtesy which he has so lavishly bestowed upon the woman described by Mr. Kipling as the woman who "never could know and did not understand."

In 1857 Postmaster General Horatio King, of President Buchanan's cabinet, appointed Melvira E. Stone postmistress at the little village of North Oxford, Mass. Miss Stone was the second woman ever appointed to that position in the United States, and has held the position ever since—for 42 consecutive years. She is said to have held the office for a longer term than any other person in the country. She is a cousin of Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, with whom she used to make mud pies in their early days. Political parties may come and go, but no administration has yet ventured to disturb the management of the North Oxford post office.

Three lads who mistook William Barnes, a wealthy resident of Port Norfolk, for a sea serpent and shot him through the chin while he was swimming were arraigned before a magistrate and their cases continued one week. Parsons, the boy who fired the shot, declares that he and his companions were frightened by the antics of Barnes, who is an expert swimmer, and when headed for their boat feet forward, spurting water, they thought him a ferocious monster of the deep, and fired. Barnes will recover.

One of the girls in the mills at Waterville, Me., several months ago wrote her name and address on a piece of cotton. The other day she received a letter from a lady in Arizona, who said that the cloth had been purchased by Uncle Sam, and was being cut up for garments in a school for the Apache Indians there. It was but a few years ago that the Apaches, the most cruel and fiendish tribe of North American Indians, were taking scalps instead of making shirts.

What a cosmopolitan city New York is was strikingly exemplified the other day in Jefferson Market police court. Two men were answering to a charge of fighting on Seventh avenue. One of them was a Belgian and the other a Swiss. The policeman who arrested them was a German, the court interpreter a Greek, the judge an American and a policeman who went to the assistance of his brother officer in stopping the fight an Irishman.

Clarence Baker, a local barber of Lincoln, Neb., after five attempts to get into the United States regular service has been accepted. He was examined in the morning and was found to be four pounds under weight. He was told to drink as much water as his stomach could comfortably hold and return after dinner. His weight was satisfactory at the afternoon examination, and he was accepted.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS.

Talk of a Shift in the Control of National Affairs in the Party.

Rumors continue to be circulated from St. Louis of certain mysterious combinations in politics which have for their object a change in democratic national leadership. Ever since it was decided last May in that city, at an informal conference of democratic national committeemen, to put a younger and more active politician than Senator Jones, of Arkansas, at the head of the national organization, gossip has busied itself in Missouri over the ulterior and hidden significance of the shift about to be made in party managers. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, it was unanimously agreed, was to be Mr. Jones' successor as head of the national committee, and with his advancement it was confidently predicted a new and powerful factor would be created in democratic politics. What role Mr. Stone would play in the presidential struggle of 1900 was, of course, not clearly defined; but hints have not been wanting that he would dispute with Col. Bryan not only the control of the machinery of next year's national convention, but even the nomination for the presidency itself.

Too much importance should not be attached to these whisperings from St. Louis of a covert or open campaign to transfer to other shoulders than Col. Bryan's the burdens of party leadership. Gov. Stone's abilities are unquestioned and his political ambitions are doubtless far reaching; but there is nothing in his attitude so far to indicate that he hopes to displace Col. Bryan as the recognized leader of the western and southern democracy. Indeed, whatever Mr. Stone's personal inclinations may be, he is too good a politician to invite the difficult and unequal struggle involved in any attempt to break Col. Bryan's present hold upon the party. Though Mr. Stone's elevation to the temporary chairmanship of the national committee was accomplished without friction recently at Chicago, his choice for the post in no way challenged Col. Bryan's prestige; nor did the ex-governor's election qualify in the slightest the easy mastery shown by the Nebraska leader both in influencing the committee's deliberations and in shaping, as its mouthpiece, next year's campaign policy through his Auditorium speech.

The odds against Mr. Stone in a contest for the party leadership would, under present conditions, be practically overwhelming. As an expansionist he is clearly out of touch with the bourbon sentiment of a party which has acted pretty consistently on the theory that the chief business of an opposition is to oppose. Suspected of lukewarmness to the cause of silver, he has incurred the hostility of the extremist free coinage organizations which have undertaken the burden of keeping the party loyal to the platform of 1896. Involved in dealing with eastern politicians of the Tammany stripe, he is distrusted by the southern leaders, who since Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892 have lost faith in alliances of any sort between the south and the east. Moreover, as a committee room politician, pure and simple, how could the Missouri ex-governor be expected to hold his own against a rival who not only knows the tricks of the cabinet, but can enforce his purposes and policies through a gift of oratory which few American politicians have been fortunate enough to command.

To our way of thinking, no vacancy exists at present in the important post to which Mr. Stone is thought by his St. Louis friends to aspire. Nor, if Mr. Bryan's political activity continues, will the placard "Leader Wanted" be hung out at democratic national headquarters for some time to come.—N. Y. Tribune.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

☞William McKinley was the "advance agent of prosperity" for a fact.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The old-school democrats of Kentucky never thought the day would come when they would be obliged to import their principal speechmaking talent.—Washington Star.

☞Bryan indorses the regular democratic ticket in Kentucky, but adds that he doesn't know anything about it. That's a valuable certificate of recommendation.—N. Y. Press.

☞The able democratic editors are assuming an assured tone when speaking of John P. Altgeld which seems to indicate that they have his obituary already in type.—Chicago Tribune.

☞Mr. Bryan says he hoped to unify the Kentucky democrats. Mr. Bryan's previous successes as a unifier were not such as to have emboldened a less sanguine disposition.—Albany Argus (Dem.).

☞Mr. Bryan says the party is first, the platform second and the nominee third. The party that stood first with Bryan in 1892 was that of Weaver, and his versatility may again be displayed in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞In response to the threatened refusal of eastern democrats to contribute to a campaign fund if Mr. Bryan shall be nominated, the Bryan leaders say in that case they will raise the cry of "a poor man's campaign" and make their candidate popular on that line. With his experience in handling gate money, Mr. Bryan ought to be able to finance his own campaign.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞After Bryan has swallowed the democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky to help his own canvass for the presidential nomination, he has the [illegible] to claim it as an act of self-renunciation. If it were true, as Bryan says, that he has "no personal or political interests to be considered when democratic principles are at stake," he would get out, and thus give the democratic party a chance to make some sort of a showing next year.—Troy Times.

FLOOD OF PROSPERITY.

The Good Times Have Made the Democrats Cease Their Calamity Howling.

Among the many indications of prosperity none are more remarkable than the car famine on the eastern and midwestern railroads. For two years the output of new cars has been prodigious, and yet there are not nearly enough to handle the freight. The summer wheat crop, it should be understood, has not yet begun to move, nor are corn, potatoes, apples, hops and the other staple crops of the area mentioned ready for shipment. So the glut of traffic is mainly caused by shipments of manufactured articles. The call for these is larger than has ever before been the case in the history of the country, particularly for manufactures of iron, and despite an increase of price along some lines we cannot see any signs of an abatement in the volume of demand. People who have lately visited the east speak of the condition of business there as surpassing anything that was promised even in the most sanguine speeches of the McKinley orators three years ago. The strikes that are happening among railroad men are none of them against a reduction of wages, but are carried on either for the sake of a fairer ratio of pay toward the new business done or in protest against the overwork which follows an effort to keep up with orders or to get relief from a congested demand upon manufacturing facilities. They do not alter the fact that money was never so plentiful, industry so active nor demand so great. On the contrary, they emphasize it.

When the commercial uplift first brought the country out of the slough of despond into which the Gorman-Wilson bill had plunged it the democratic fashion was to account for prosperity by the prices realized for wheat owing to the failure of the crop in India and other places on the globe. No such explanation is possible now, and that is the reason the democratic journals have dropped the prosperity discussion. They never allude to better times, except in their affidavits of circulation and advertising, but are doing their best to raise issues against the administration which will cause the people to forget what they owe to it. But the task is bound to prove too great for partisan ingenuity. Whatever views the workingman may hold on the subject of "imperialism" he knows when he is well off and is quite capable of voting to keep himself in that comfortable situation as long as he can.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SILVER SENTIMENT WANING.

Other Issues Are Now Engaging the Attention of the Majority of Democrats.

Straws indicative of the political drift are numerous, and they are uniformly adverse to Bryanism and the extreme silver element. One is not inclined to attach much importance to the Saratoga meeting of Van Wyck boomers. It is impossible to discover anything inspiriting in the record or personality of the ex-judge of Brooklyn. But the talk in his favor among prominent southern democrats serves, at any rate, to impress the silver hotheads with the necessity of studying popular sentiment instead of assuming it. Politicians cannot make or dictate issues. If the people are not interested in silver it is worse than idle to force that issue upon them. With silver Bryan's political fortunes are inextricably involved. Silver makes Bryan a logical candidate; with the subordination of that question he becomes the most illogical of candidates. The Saratoga conference is making itself ridiculous by the solemn advocacy of Van Wyck, but its real object is to undermine Bryanism.

At Syracuse a conference of silverites and faithful Bryanites has just been held. The leading spirits are not known to fame, but it is noteworthy that they quarreled among themselves and adopted a platform that cannot suit the ultra element of the party. Anti-imperialism, trusts and popular election of senators are given as much prominence as silver. The radicals bitterly fought this declaration, but they were outvoted. Thus was silver stabbed in the house of its warmest friends.

After all, Bryan may not have so royal a road to a renomination as he fondly imagined a few months ago. Difficulties are multiplying, and the cloud on his political horizon is already bigger than a man's hand. Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, may be too optimistic in saying that the party is about to right itself and throw Bryanism overboard, but a hard fight will be made. It is a mistake to suppose that only the gold democrats are opposed to Bryan and free silver. There are plenty of "regulars" and ex-silverites who perceive the folly of bourbonism and defiant disregard of facts. These will have their representatives in the convention and will be heard with respect and involuntary interest.—Chicago Post.

☞When the republicans gather together next year there will be no uncertain sound as to the money question. Even thus early the republicans of Iowa have declared that "the monetary standard of this country and the world is gold." They further declare that "the permanence of this standard must be assured by congressional legislation, giving it the validity and vitality of public law." The western republicans are in the van upon the money question and they will be closely followed by their brethren in the east.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞It is a wonder that our meddlesome "aunties" have not protested to the Mexican government against the war that is being made on the Yaquis. But, of course, they won't. They could not make a political point against President McKinley.—Cleveland Leader.

FIVE DEAD, TEN WOUNDED.

Result of a Riot Instigated by Ex-Cuban Soldiers Because of Delay in Receiving the American Gratuity.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 24.—Five men are dead and ten wounded as a result of a fight Tuesday night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the last place of payment in the province.

The imperfect list causes great dissatisfaction and a rumor circulated that the paymaster would leave on Wednesday alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Finally their threats became serious.

Capt. Baliat with 20 gendarmes was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Baliat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. His men fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and 13 wounded, two of whom died yesterday morning.

Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting. For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Capt. Baliat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead were colored Cuban soldiers.

Wednesday morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

There is no doubt that the inacurate list will cause a great deal of hardship. Many veterans have vainly followed the United States commissioner for six weeks, only to find that their names are not listed.

SMASHED THE TARGET.

A Test of a New Shell Shows that It Could Sink a Battleship.

New York, Aug. 24.—At the Sandy Hook proving ground yesterday an experiment was made with a dynamite shell which tneded to prove that if it had struck a battleship the latter would have been sunk. The experiment was one of those ordered by the board of ordnance and fortifications and took place in the presence of members of the board. Maj. Heath, who is in charge of the defences at Sandy Hook, and Willard S. Isham, the inventor of the projectile. The shell, made from about 900 pounds of explosive gelatine, was fired from an ordinary 12-inch rifle mounted on an improvised carriage behind a shield. The charge used for firing it was composed of common brown prismatic powder. About 200 feet in front of the gun a piece of Harveyized steel 12 inches thick and specially treated was placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the line of fire. Behind it was a thick backing of oak, and behind the oak was a small mountain of sand, the whole calculated to be stronger than a battleship's side.

The shell struck and exploded with a terrific report. The steel target was blown clear up the oak backing and lay 17 feet to one side and at right angles to the line the shot had followed. Part of the oak backing and the sand behind it were blown away. Only four pounds of steel fragments of the shell were found. Members of the board expressed satisfaction with the experiment. The most destructive explosive known was used in the shell. It was composed of 88 per cent. of nitro-glycerin, 8 per cent. of gun cotton as an absorbent and 4 per cent. of camphor. It is estimated to be 25 per cent. more powerful than No. 1 dynamite.

THE TANNERS' TRUST.

Plans for a Great Combine of Leather Manufacturers are Perfected.

New York, Aug. 24.—The tanners of the east and middle west who have been in this city working for a combination of upper leather manufacturers since August 1, are confident that in a few days their organization will be effected. The combination, they say, will include nearly all the calfskin and cowhide leather manufacturers between Wisconsin and the Atlantic ocean with the exception of several large tanneries in Milwaukee, and will be known as the American Hide and Leather Co.

In the statements issued to possible purchasers, the authorized maximum issue of capital stock is placed at $17,500,000, and $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. gold bonds. The real estate, machinery and buildings are valued at $7,000,000, raw material and finished product at $9,000,000. The average earnings for the last ten years of 23 concerns in the proposed combination are set at $1,600,000.

A $30,900,000 Glass Combine.

Martinsville, Ind., Aug. 24.—Manufacturers representing 92 per cent. of the window glass manufacturers of the country have organized a combine which will be capitalized for $30,000,000. It will be known as the American Window Glass Co. and will be incorporated next week in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The manufacturers are to receive 40 per cent. in cash for their holdings and 60 per cent. in the trust.

Root Means Business.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Secretary Root returned to this city last night from his visit to the president at Lake Champlain. That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously is evident from a remark the secretary made to the reporters. He said that every man belonging to the twenty regiments of volunteers now being recruited will eat his Christmas dinner in that country. Regarding the reports that Gen. Merritt is to succeed Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was noncommittal.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.

Medical Director of a State Insane Asylum is Alleged to Have Led a Life of Crime and Immorality.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The state board of lunacy commissioners met here Wednesday to hear the report of Gov. Gage on the result of the investigations of the board into the conditions existing at the Agnew asylum for the insane, situated near San Jose, Santa Clara county. Gov. Gage's report is doubtless one of the most startling papers of its kind ever presented to a similar board for its consideration. It is based principally on the career of Dr. Sponagle, medical director of the asylum, previous to his installation as such. As a result of the investigation Dr. Sponagle and two assistants, Drs. Stocking and Cristal, have been removed, the assistants not being charged with anything more grave than incompetency.

The investigation of affairs at Agnew was the direct result of the birth of a child to one of the patients. Sensational charges were made and the investigation followed. Gov. Gage included in his report the testimony of reputable people tending to show that Sponagle's career was one of gross immorality and crime. Gov. Gage asserts that in 1892, while Sponagle was a resident of Fresno, in this state, he was accused of trying to defraud a Philadelphia insurance company, whose medical examiner he was, out of $10,000, with the assistance of a Mrs. Skinner, whose husband was dying of consumption. The consumptive's life was insured and shortly after the first payment was mailed to Philadelphia he died. Suspicion arose. The insurance company made an investigation and succeeded in getting a confession from Mrs. Skinner showing that a conspiracy existed. The matter was dropped on Mrs. Skinner's promise to turn state's evidence if necessary.

The governor says that Sponagle was accused of criminally assaulting a woman patient. The charges, while almost conclusive, did not result in anything and Sponagle left Fresno the night after the charges had been dismissed. Gov. Gage further asserts that Dr. Sponagle was also accused, at one time, of having murdered a Mr. Thurman, to whom he owed money, and that several women patients of Dr. Sponagle have made charges of a serious nature against Sponagle, who was attending them professionally.

The report of the governor is of such a character that it is unprintable, but shows Sponagle up in even a worse light than the foregoing. The lunacy commissioners adopted the report and ordered the dismissal of Sponagle, Stocking and Cristal. Dr. J. H. Crane, of Santa Ana, Cal., was appointed to succeed Sponagle as medical director of the asylum.

CELESTIALS ARE BARRED.

Gen. Otis Applies the Chinese Exclusion Act to the Philippine Islands.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The state department has been informed through a diplomatic channel that Gen. Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines. The information was a surprise to the authorities here, both state and military, as the matter has been under consideration for some time and it was not known that Gen. Otis had put the exclusion law into force.

The first intimation in that direction came in a dispatch received a few days ago from the Chinese consul at Manila, telling the Chinese legation here that the exclusion law against Chinese had been applied to the Philippines.

The state department knew nothing of such an exclusion, and made inquiry of the war department. The military authorities, however, were equally without information as to Gen. Otis' course. Accordingly the Chinese officials were advised that any action taken by Gen. Otis in applying the exclusion laws to the Philippines was not the result of instructions sent from here, but was doubtless due to an exercise of his authority as governor general of the Philippines. What further step the Chinese authorities will take has not been determined.

In this connection the state department has received an important letter from Mr. Williams, our former consul at Manila, who still remains there in a confidential capacity. He says the native Filipinos are strongly opposed to Chinese labor, and in his opinion the exclusion of the Chinese from the islands would aid in bringing the war to a close. He places the Chinese population at 52,000, which is considerably more than other estimates from official sources.

The Chinese government has shown more anxiety as to the course of this government toward the Chinese in the Philippines than towards those in Cuba or other parts of the world, mainly because the Philippines are so near China and large numbers of Chinese are established there. They carry on the bulk of the retail trade, have an extensive quarter in Manila and send out traveling salesmen, carrying packs, to the remote interior of the islands.

A Grade Crossing Fatality.

Big Rapids, Mich., Aug. 24.—John Fenning, of this city, was driving yesterday with two daughters of John Drager. A Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western train struck the rig at Maynard's crossing. The oldest girl was killed and the other may die. Fenning has a bad scalp wound. He was carried 40 rods on the cowcatcher.

Changed the Society's Name.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 24.—Gen. Robert St. George Dryenforth, of Washington, was yesterday re-elected commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' union without opposition. Gen. George E. Ludley, of South Dakota, deputy commander-in-chief; Gen. W. L. French, of Massachusetts, second deputy commander. The other officers heretofore elected, will be hereafter appointive. A new constitution was adopted, changing the name to "Union Battlemen, or Union Veterans' union." Each state shall be a division each, command a regiment.

ASTONISHED THE DOMINIES.

Sensational Result of a Fancy Dress Costume at a Ministerial Gathering.

Judge E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Ind., owns one of the handsomest residences in that city—a large stone mansion hidden from the street by a thick grove of trees. It was in this house that one of the most exciting functions ever known in the Hoosier capital took place many years ago, the true story of which is now printed for the first time. The judge, who was one of the leaders of society and at the same time was a pillar in the Presbyterian church, had issued invitations for a fancy dress ball, which at the last moment he had to withdraw because of the presence in this country of a large body of Presbyterian delegates from Great Britain on their way to an international conference in the west.

They were to be entertained at the judge's on the night set for the ball. It so happened that every guest received his notice save one, a merchant named Woodward, who was on a trip through the northwest. It also happened that Mr. Woodward had hit upon the most startling disguise of any planned. He had bought a complete costume of a Sioux war chief and intended making up as nearly like the original as possible.

Mr. Woodward did not return to Indianapolis until the evening fixed for the ball, and, therefore, to save time, put on his costume at his office and drove to the Martindale residence in his carriage, which he dismissed at the gate. Through the trees and shrubbery he glided stealthily until he reached the house. Looking through the window Mr. Woodward saw some persons whom he knew and many of whom he did not, but everyone was in ordinary evening dress.

"They've unmasked," soliloquized the war chief, "but I'll have my fun just the same." Thereupon, stepping upon a ledge, he made one spring through the open window and landed in the center of a group of Scotch delegates, meantime brandishing a genuine tomahawk and uttering shrill and blood-curdling war whoops.

The effect was astounding to the masquerader. Some of the guests fainted, others crept under the tables and sofas or fled to the upper stories of the house. It took only an instant for Mr. Woodward to discover that a terrible mistake had been made. In order to preserve his identity and make his escape he gave a few more whoops, executed a fearful dance and darted out of the window into the darkness.

It was explained to the foreign guests that one of the Indianapolis Indian tribes was evidently restless, but that no further trouble need be feared. As for Mr. Woodward, his side of the story was not known for nearly 20 years afterward.—Philadelphia Post.

SUNKHAZER FLIES OF MAINE.

Worse Than Jersey Mosquitoes and Kissing Bugs Have No Chance with Them.

Since reading in the newspapers of the kissing bug and his doings all the people in rural Maine have taken to capturing bugs and insects of all sorts and bringing the specimens to town for examination by newspaper men and naturalists. Countless are the kinds of bugs that have been taken to Bangor in bottles, boxes and preserve jars, and the captors all seem to be sorely disappointed when told that instead of the genuine kisser they have a moth killer, a lace-winged fly, or something quite common and harmless.

A man came from Veazie to Bangor the other day with a ferocious-looking bug corked up in a preserve jar and claimed the credit of having captured the first kissing bug in that part of the country. It was not the famous kissing bug that he had, but a native bug somewhat resembling a small lobster with wings.

"I don't care a hang," declared the Veazie man, when told that he must try again. "These fellers kin lick the stuffin' out of Sunkhazers, and that's what none of your common bugs kin do."

Not many people living far away from Bangor know what a "Sunkhazer" is like. It is a ferocious big fly that infests the flats and meadows about Sunkhaze deadwater, a place in the Penobscot river where the water is slack and where millions of logs are rafted. The Sunkhazers are the pest of the loggers, upon whom they feast to their heart's content, and nothing can drive them away. They are four times the size of the famed mosquitoes of Jersey, and any Maine man will back one of them against a dozen kissing bugs in a fair stand-up fight. Maine folks have, probably, no kissing bugs, but so long as the Sunkhazers survive they will not feel lonesome.—N. Y. Sun.

Cody Called for a Cut.

Col. Cody, the eminent scout, helped to build a church at North Platte, and was persuaded by his wife and daughter to accompany them to the opening. The minister gave out the hymn, which commenced with the words: "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing," etc. The organist, who played by ear, started the tune in too high a key and had to try again. A second attempt ended like the first in failure. "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing my great—" came the opening words for the third time, followed by a squeak from the organ and a relapse into painful silence. Cody could contain himself no longer, and blurted out: "Start it at five thousand, and mebbe some of the rest of us can get in." — San Francisco Wave.

Traces.

Sorrow had left its marks on her face, but she still showed traces of her former beauty.

In fact, the bitter tears had washed off only a couple of streaks.—Indianapolis Journal.

Nil Desperandum.

Mistress—You once went to a fortune-teller, Kitty? Did she tell you anything that came true?

Maid—No, ma'am; but I'm young yet!—Puck.

"For the Sake of Fun Mischief is Done."

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

History of the Sensational Case Told Succinctly and in Chronological Order.

The Bordereau, the Secret Dossier and the Conspiracy.

ALFRED DREYFUS, captain in the Fourteenth regiment of artillery in the French army, was attached to the second bureau of the general staff, where future plans of mobilization and other military measures of great importance are discussed, prepared and drawn up. For some time a constant "leakage" of these confidential documents had been noticed, detectives had been employed and Dreyfus was under suspicion. On October 1, 1894, he was suddenly detached from the war office and appointed to service in the Thirty-ninth regiment at the Ecole Militaire. On October 14 he received at his luxurious home near the Trocadero a summons to attend at the ministry of war, and he went there the next morning. He was received by Maj. du Paty de Clam, who said that he was very busy and asked the captain to help him by taking down a letter that he would dictate. There were other persons in the room who were strangers to Dreyfus, and—a circumstance that only struck him afterward—an arrangement of mirrors by which his

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

(From a Photograph Taken Before His Deportation and Suppressed by the French Government.)

every movement and expression could be seen by everybody present. Du Paty then dictated to him the memorandum which afterward became famous as the bordereau. At one point Du Paty suddenly asked Dreyfus what was the matter, and asserted that his hand shook. Dreyfus replied that his hands were cold. Then he was left alone in the room and found a loaded revolver lying among some papers on the table beside him. Half an hour later M. Cochefert, head of the detective police, accompanied by Commander Henry, of the second bureau, entered, and Dreyfus was placed under arrest on the charge of high treason and taken to the Cherche-Midi prison, all the time protesting his innocence. The order committing him was dated October 14, the day before he was arrested or examined.

On October 28 a hint of the arrest was conveyed to one of the Paris newspapers and the next day an ambiguous

GEN. COUNT DE GALLIFFET.

(Present French Minister of War Who Insisted Upon a Revision of the Dreyfus Case.)

note appeared in that journal asking if it were true that an important military arrest had recently taken place. This set everybody talking, for in France anything concerning the army is considered of paramount importance. Wild stories were afloat, and the excitement reached fever heat when the news was confirmed on November 1, by the appearance of a brief official communication in all the papers. Dreyfus was kept in close confinement until December 6, when his counsel, M. Demange, was allowed to see him. On December 19 Dreyfus was arraigned before the court-martial, which was held in the Conseil de Guerre building, opposite the Cherche-Midi prison. Great crowds gathered to see him cross the street and shouted: "Death to the traitor!" The trial was secret and lasted until December 22, when the court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life, after being subjected to military degradation.

On the morning of January 4 the condemned man was ordered to put on a captain's uniform that had been specially prepared by having the lace on the cap, the red seams of the trousers, and the buttons and trimmings on the tunic taken off and then stitched on again loosely enough to stay in place, but so loosely that they could easily be torn off. The sword that he was made to buckle on had been filed on each side about half way down the blade. He was then searched, handcuffed, placed in a prison van, and taken by a military escort to the Ecole Militaire, where he was marched between guards into the center of a hollow square of troops in the large courtyard of the school. He had already twice asserted his innocence to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, who commanded his guard. The morning was misty and rainy, and the courtyard was a muddy waste, round which loomed the buildings with windows filled with faces, while a vast crowd that surged and pushed in the avenues without uttered loud and menacing cries against the prisoner. At exactly nine o'clock the drums rolled, the troops presented arms, and the regimental band played a melancholy tune. The sentence was read, Dreyfus standing firmly with head erect, his left hand resting on the pommel of his sword, and his eyes looking squarely in the eyes of Gen. Darras, who commanded the troops. Then a gigantic sergeant tore the triple band from the captain's cap, the buttons from his coat, the gold lace from the collar and sleeves, and the red stripes from his trousers. As the sergeant flung them on the ground Dreyfus threw up his arms and cried in a voice heard far beyond the limits of the courtyard: "You are degrading an innocent man. Long live France!" A roar of execration answered him: "Death to the traitor!" and the big sergeant roughly tore the sword belt from him, wrenched the sword from its scabbard, broke it across his knee, flung the fragments on the ground and stamped upon them. Then, amid howls from the mob without, the degraded officer, a grotesque and lamentable figure in his defaced uniform, was marched round the hollow square, protesting his innocence and crying: "Long live France!" while the drums rolled in order to drown his voice. Finally, after being photographed and measured as a criminal, he was driven in the prison van to La Sante prison, and thence taken, on January 19, to La Rochelle, where he was embarked for the neighboring Ile de Re, on which is the prison wherein convicts sentenced to transportation await their embarkation. Mobs all along the route sought to attack him, and the guard of gendarmes had to struggle hard to keep their prisoner from being murdered. He was eventually taken to the Ile du Diable off the coast of French Guiana.

The chronology of this famous case follows:

OCTOBER, 1894—Gen. Mercier, minister of war, gives order after an investigation conducted by Commandant du Paty de Clam to arrest Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. This is done by Du Paty de Clam and M. Cochefort, chief of detectives. Capt. Dreyfus is lodged in the Cherchi-Midi prison by Lieut. Col. Henry, who delivers him to Commandant Forzinetti, in charge of the prison.

NOVEMBER, 1894—An indictment is found against Capt. Dreyfus by the officers of the bureau of information connected with the general staff.

DECEMBER, 1894—The first council of war, assembled at Cherche-Midi, unanimously condemns Capt. Dreyfus to deportation for life in an inclosed fortification.

JANUARY 4, 1895—Capt. Dreyfus is degraded by Gen. Darras in the School of War.

FEBRUARY, 1895—Dreyfus is taken by the steamer La Rochelle to the island de Re, thence to be embarked for Devil's Island.

MAY, 1896—Lieut. Col. Picquart discovers the "petit bleu," successively attributed to Cols. Panizzardi, military attache of the Italian embassy, and Schwarzkoppen, military attache of the German embassy, and addressed to Commandant Esterhazy. Lieut. Col. Picquart comes to the conclusion that Commandant Esterhazy is guilty.

SEPTEMBER, 1896—The Eclair publishes the secret document: "Ce canaille de D—"

OCTOBER, 1896—M. Barnard-Lazare publishes his first pamphlet tending to show the innocence of Dreyfus.

NOVEMBER, 1896—Publication of the copy of the bordereau in the Matin. M. Castelin, representative from the L'Aisne district, interpellates Gen. Billot, minister of war, upon the publication of papers connected with the trial.

MAY, 1897—First disputes between Lieut. Cols. Picquart and Henry.

JUNE, 1897—Lieut. Col. Picquart takes counsel with Mme. Leblois.

JULY, 1897—Mme. Leblois interests M. Scheurer-Kestner, vice president of the

MAITRE LABORI.

(Dreyfus' Attorney Recently Wounded by an Assassin.)

senate, in the case of Dreyfus, who declares on the 14th to his colleagues in the Luxemburg palace that he is "convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus."

OCTOBER, 1897—M. de Castro, banker, believes that he recognizes in the facsimile of the bordereau, once more published in the Matin, the handwriting of Commandant Esterhazy. M. Ranc, senator of the Seine district, carries to the lobby of the chamber of deputies the speech delivered by M. Scheurer-Kestner in the senate. He has, on the 30th, an interview upon this subject with Gen. Billot, minister of war.

NOVEMBER, 1897—Interview of M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the condemned, with M. Scheurer-Kestner. Beginning of the campaign of the Figaro in favor of a revision. M. Mathieu Dreyfus officially accuses Commandant Esterhazy with being the author of the bordereau; Esterhazy is turned over to a council of investigation. Commandant Forzinetti is dismissed because he stated to M. Henri Rochefort that Dreyfus is innocent. Search of the home of Lieut. Col. Picquart in Yron-Villarceau street. Lieut. Col. Picquart is recalled from Tunis, where he had been sent on a mission, and is examined by Gen. Pellieux, commissioner of investigation in the Esterhazy matter.

DECEMBER, 1897—The Dreyfus bordereau, examined in 1894 by the experts Gobert, Pelletier, Charavay and Crepiux-Janun, is turned over to the papers in the Esterhazy case and is submitted to a new examination by the experts Belhomme, Couard and Varinard. Interpellation in the chamber of deputies and in the senate; Gen. Billot declares that "Dreyfus has been justly and legally condemned." Letter of Emile Zola to the young people of France. The documents of Lemercier-Picard upon the "factory of forgeries" of a syndicate [documents themselves recognized as forgeries in the trial] are published in the Intransigeant. Call for a court-martial by Gen. Saussier to try Esterhazy.

JANUARY, 1898—In consequence of a report by Commandant Ravary, Commandant Esterhazy is acquitted by the court-martial presided over by Gen. Luxer and leaves the Cherche-Midi prison on the arm of his friend, Mlle. Marguerite Pays. He receives an ovation in the street. Lieut. Col. Picquart lodges a complaint upon the subject of two telegrams signed "Blanche" and "Speranza," addressed to him at Tunis and intended to compromise him. On the 13th Aurore publishes Emile Zola's "I accuse" letter to the president of the republic. Lieut. Col. Picquart is arrested. The chamber of deputies votes the order of the day upon the motion of M. de Mein, representative of the Morlaix district, accepted by M. Guerin, minister of justice, and demanding that the Aurore be prosecuted. The letter signed "Uhlan," produced by Mme. de Boulancy, and work of Commandant Esterhazy, is delivered to M. Bertulus, examining magistrate. Beginning of public meetings of the revisionists in the Tivoli-Vaux hall. The minister of war lodges complaint against M. Emile Zola and against the Aurore. Messrs. Zola, author of "I accuse," and Perreux, publisher of the Aurore, are summoned. M. Jaures address this question to M. Meline, president of the cabinet: "Has or has not information been given to the court-martial of which the defendant knew nothing?" M. Meline refuses to answer.

FEBRUARY, 1898 — Formation of the League of Human and Citizens' Rights. From the 7th to the 23d first trial of Zola in the court of the Seine under the presidency of Councilor Delegorgue. M. Labori defends Emile Zola, M. Albert Clemenceau defends M. Perreux, and M. George Clemenceau defends the Aurore. Zola is sentenced to one year in prison and a fine of 3,000 francs; M. Perreux to four months in prison and a fine of 3,000 francs. Lieut. Col. Picquart is placed on the retired list.

MARCH, 1898—The revisionists provoke an incident in court during the attempt of M. Jules Auffray, who proclaims in favor of the Zola jury, to make himself heard. The incident has no consequences. Suicide of Lemercier-Picard. Duel between Picquart and Henry. Emile Zola and the Aurore appeal on the 29th against the sentence of February 23.

APRIL, 1898—Annulment of the sentence against Messrs. Zola and Perreux because the minister of war and not the court-martial made the complaint. This complaint is made by the court-martial on the 8th.

MAY, 1898—Second Zola trial before the court of Versailles under the presidency of M. Perivier. Tumultuous scenes result when the court is declared to have no jurisdiction.

JUNE, 1898—Minister Meline is relieved from office and M. Brisson appointed to form a new cabinet.

JULY, 1898—M. Cavaignac, minister of war, affirms in the chamber of deputies the guilt of Dreyfus. His speech is voted to be posted throughout France. Ex-Lieut. Col. Picquart is prosecuted for having communicated papers of the ministry of war to Mme. Leblois. Commandant Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays are arrested upon the charge of having manufactured the "Blanche" and "Speranza" telegrams. Third Zola-Perreux trial before the court of the Seine and Oise district. Both are sentenced, as before, to imprisonment of one year and a fine of 3,000 francs. The next day Zola disappears mysteriously. On the 23d his name is erased from the roll of the Legion of Honor. Suit of M. Picquart against Du Paty de Clam. The court of appeals sentences Messrs. Zola and Perreux to one month in prison and a fine of 3,000 francs for defamation of the experts Belhomme, Couard and Varinard. The defendants also have to pay 5,000 francs damages. On the 30th M. Bertulus, examining magistrate, renders a decision closing the prosecution in the Blanche and Speranza affair against Du Paty de Clam, Esterhazy and Mlle. Marguerite Pays.

AUGUST, 1898—The chamber of deputies orders the prosecution of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam to be dropped. On the 13th Esterhazy is set at liberty. On the 30th Lieut. Col. Henry admits to M. Cavaignac that he is the author of the paper "Ce canaille de D—." He is arrested and imprisoned in the Mont-Valerion. On the next day he cuts his throat with a razor. Gen. Boisdeffre, chief of staff, is dismissed.

SEPTEMBER, 1898—Dismissal of M. Cavaignac, minister of war. Gen. Renouard succeeds Gen. Boisdeffre, and Gen. Zurlinden succeeds M. Cavaignac. On the 5th Mme. Alfred Dreyfus writes to M. Mornard, keeper of the seals, asking for a revision of the trial of December, 1894, against her husband, Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam suspended from active service. On the 20th the council of the cabinet directs the court of cassation to order a revision of the Dreyfus case. Gen. Zurlinden is dismissed and succeeded by Gen. Chanoine. Commandant Esterhazy is dismissed and disappears immediately. League of Patriots is reorganized.

OCTOBER, 1898—Trouble at a public meeting caused by Messrs. De Pressence and Deroulede. Attorney General Manau finishes his investigation and demands revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Leow, president of the criminal chamber, appoints M. Bard reporter. Search of Zola's residence and confiscation of a table to pay his fine. The table is sold for 23,000 francs. On the 25th Gen. Chanoine is dismissed and the Brisson cabinet ends. On the 27th-29th discussion in the criminal chamber of the court of cassation upon the demand for revision.

NOVEMBER, 1898.—The Dupuy cabinet takes office on the 1st. Gen. Renouard is dismissed and replaced by Gen. Brault. The criminal chamber decides that Dreyfus is to be informed by telegraph of the demand for a revision and to be notified to present his means of defense. M. de Pressence is expelled from the Legion of Honor. The court of cassation begins its investigation on the 21st, and hears Gens. Roget, Gonse, Boisdeffre, M. Picquart and others.

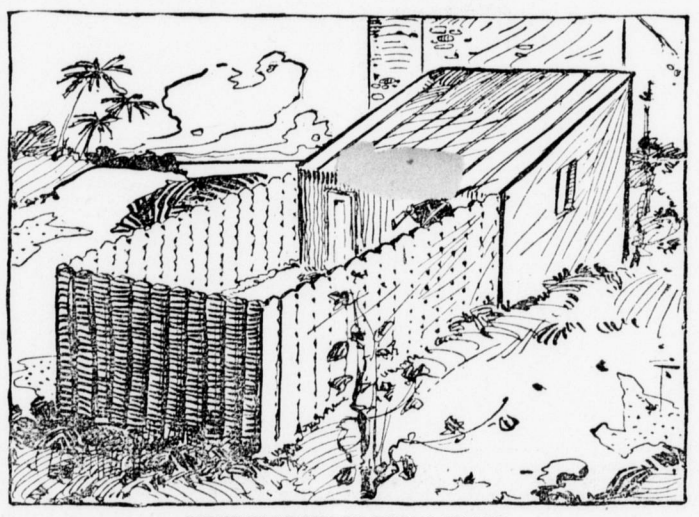
DECEMBER, 1898—The criminal chamber receives communication concerning the secret dossier from the minister of war.

JANUARY, 1899—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of the civil chamber of the court of cassation, resigns. He is replaced by M. Ballot-Beaupre. The criminal chamber examines Du Paty de Clam, Trarieux, Couard, Belhomme, Varinard, Bertillon, Gobert, Esterhazy and Hanotaux and proceeds to examine the dossier of the minister of war.

FEBRUARY, 1899—M. Renault-Morliere, reporter of the commission for the procedure of the revision, reports favorably to such revision. Discussion in the senate concerning a law to dispose of the criminal chamber.

MARCH, 1899—The senate votes to dispose of this chamber and directs the entire court of cassation to proceed with the revision. The latter court examines again the secret dossier.

APRIL, 1899—The Figaro publishes the record of the investigation of the court of cassation and is fined 500 francs. The court hears Messrs. Lepine, Frystaetter, Bertillon and Roget.



DREYFUS' PRISON ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

MAY, 1899—M. Ballot-Beaupre finishes his report to the court.

JUNE, 1899—Paul Deroulede acquitted. Court of cassation decides in favor of Dreyfus on the revision. Esterhazy confesses having written the bordereau.

JULY, 1899—Dreyfus returns to France on the 3d. Governor of Devil's island dismissed for cruelty to Dreyfus. Esterhazy refuses to testify before the new court-martial which is to retry Dreyfus.

AUGUST, 1899.—New trial of Dreyfus begins on the 7th.

August 7, 1899, the court-martial held its first session. The court was composed as follows:

Col. Jouaust, director in the engineer corps, president.

Lieut. Col. Brongniart, director of the school of artillery.

Maj. De Breon, of the Seventh regiment of artillery.

Maj. Profillet, of the Tenth regiment of artillery.

Maj. Merle, of the Seventh regiment of artillery.

Capt. Parfait, of the Seventh regiment of artillery.

Capt. Beauvais, of the Seventh regiment of artillery.

Counsel for Dreyfus were Maitres Labori and Demange—the latter one of the most celebrated criminal lawyers in France. Maj. Carriere represented the government as counsel for the prosecution. Early on Monday morning, August 14, while Maitre Labori, one of Dreyfus' attorneys, was on his way to the court, he was shot by an assassin and seriously wounded.

THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU.

Acknowledged to Be the Main Evidence Against Dreyfus.

The famous bordereau (memorandum list), which is acknowledged to be the main evidence against Dreyfus, was discovered in April, 1894, among waste papers from the German embassy, in the particular department of Col. Count Schwarzkoppen, the military attache, by secret emissaries of the French government, who had bribed the janitor to surrender these papers. It is in translation as follows:

In the absence of any news indicating your desire to see me, I nevertheless send you, sir, certain information of interest:

1. A note on the hydraulic brake of 120 (method of operating this piece).

MME. DREYFUS.

(The Faithful Wife of the Unfortunate Captain.)

2. A note on the outpost troops. (A few modifications will be made by the new plan.)

3. A note on modifications of artillery formation.

4. A note relating to Madagascar.

5. The scheme relative to the manual of field firing (March 14, 1894).

This last paper is extremely difficult to procure, and I can have it at my disposal

DEGRADATION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS IN THE SCHOOL OF WAR, JANUARY 4, 1895.

only for a very few days. The ministry has issued a definite number to the corps, and these corps are responsible for them; each officer is obliged to return his copy after the maneuvers. If, therefore, you wish me to take from it whatever may interest you, and hold it afterward at my disposal, I will take it, unless you do not want me to make a copy in extenso and address it to you.

I am just leaving for the maneuvers.

According to Esterhazy's voluntary confession, made to a London newspaper, and repeated since then, it was he and not Dreyfus who wrote this bordereau. Esterhazy states that he wrote it at the instigation of his superior officers, intimating but not saying so in so many words that Gen. Mercier, then minister of war, ordered the bordereau written. In a letter written to the Siecle March 25, 1898, Panizzardi, military attache of the Italian embassy, relates that Count Schwarzkoppen received the articles enumerated in the bordereau, but was entirely unaware of the existence of the memorandum itself, for it had been stolen before it reached him.

THE SECRET DOSSIER.

Records of the Trial Preserved by the Department of War.

The secret dossier, which figures so prominently in the Dreyfus case, is a collection of papers belonging to the war department and collected in connection with the case. These papers are said to contain proof of Dreyfus' guilt even beyond the bordereau. The latter was admittedly written by Esterhazy. During the first Dreyfus trial this dossier (which in free translation would mean "record of the case") was submitted to the court-martial in executive session, not even Dreyfus' attorneys being permitted to be present during this examination. There are, all told, some 400 documents in this collection. These papers are examined in secret session, but Dreyfus' attorneys are present, so they may be informed of the record of the charges based upon these papers. Secrecy is demanded by the government because it is claimed that publication would cause complications with foreign gavernments. The secret dossier has been in exclusive control of the general staff up to the present trial, and there is, of course, no saying what it may contain. So far the entire nasty Dreyfus mess has shown so much corruption, conspiracy and forgery that the value of this secret dossier is very problematical.

THE EMPEROR'S DENIAL.

States That Germany Bought No Secrets from Dreyfus.

The enemies of Dreyfus laid particular stress upon the alleged fact that the accused officer had sold army secrets to Germany. This charge was disproved August 12 by ex-President Casimir-Perier who, before the court-martial, read the text of a dispatch received by Count von Munster-Leydenburg, the German ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, which the former communicated to M. Casimir-Perier during a visit to the Elysee palace.

"His majesty, the emperor, having every confidence in the loyalty of the president of the republic and the government of the republic," it ran, "begs your excellency to tell M. Casimir-Perier that it is proved the German embassy was never implicated in the Dreyfus affair. His majesty hopes the government of the republic will not hesitate to declare so. Without a formal declaration the legend which here continues to spread regarding the German embassy would compromise the position of the representative of Germany."

The communication is signed "Hohenlohe."

GENESIS OF THE CASE.

How the Web to Catch Capt. Dreyfus Was Woven.

Gen. Mercier was minister of war when the French spy at the German embassy brought to the secret service of the French army the fragments of the bordereau. The report was received by Col. Paty de Clam, head of the secret service. He was a violent Jew-hater. He appealed to Bertillon, and the man who invented the Bertillon system for measuring and identifying criminals, following Paty's suggestion—who in turn reflected Gen. Mercier's antipathy to the Jews—said it looked like Dreyfus' handwriting. It was reported. Mercier ordered that Dreyfus be arrested. Paty de Clam tried to prepare the case against him. It was not strong enough to suit Mercier, and the minister of war secured a pleader whose skill was as great as Paty's infamy. The anti-Semitic party and press had doubts of Mercier, and caught at the first hint of Dreyfus' denial to charge the minister with trying to smother the case because Dreyfus was a Jew. That added fuel to his flame, and Mercier became the most rabid foe of the imperiled captain. The press rewarded him by declaring him the paragon of patriots. Yet he knew he could not crush Dreyfus with the material at hand, and he must act at once. He rose at the first court-martial—minister of war in the republic's cabinet—and said: "Gentlemen, there is something more. I shall read you one sentence from a letter in cipher that some months ago came into possession of the ministry. You will comprehend its source, although I am not permitted to present its context: 'Decidedly this scoundrel of a Dreyfus is becoming too exacting.'" He had wholly, deliberately changed the sentence, for the paper from which he read did not contain the name of Dreyfus, but the initial "D." only. On this bit of irregularly submitted, boldly perjured

EMILE ZOLA.

(The Man Who Compelled the Government to Hear Dreyfus.)

bit of evidence the judges based a decision they had already formulated. Furthermore, that scrap of paper in Gen. Mercier's trembling hand was in not even the remotest manner connected with the alleged selling of French army secrets to the Germans. It was a fragment from some intercepted correspondence, passing between attaches of different embassies, and related to matters even more infamous, more unspeakable, than any treason of which Dreyfus was accused. But Gen. Mercier's best efforts could not keep the truth buried, nor could his subserviency to the rabble and the rank alike secure him in his seat as minister of war. He has been warned to leave France, but has chosen to remain, at least for the present.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

County Commissioner.

Having lived in this county nearly all my life and never having asked for, or held, a county office, I have taken this opportunity to offer myself as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DELOS BURLINGAME.
Sizerville, Pa., Feb. 20, 1899.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court,
J. HAY BROWN, Lancaster.
Judge of Superior Court,
JOSIAH R. ADAMS, Philadelphia.
State Treasurer,
LT.-COL. JAMES E. BARNETT,
Washington County.

"We differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for country. Loyalty to the Government is our national creed. we follow—all of us—one flag. It symbolizes our purposes, our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain, and wherever it floats, it is the flag of the free and the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace. * * * Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity."—President McKinley at Catholic Summer School Grounds, Champlain, N. Y., August 15.

"We know what American victory means. It means not to oppress, not to tred on the necks of the fallen. It means to lift them up, to place them upon their feet, and to do all that is in our power to extend comfort, civilization, happiness and prosperity to all mankind. This war was brought under the dominion and protectorate of the Stars and Stripes many millions of our Catholic people, far removed, some of them, from the American continent, but we predict for them unhesitatingly that they will make American citizens as loyal, as sturdy and as true as those that are here to-day"—Father Lavelle in speech introducing President McKinley at Catholic School Grounds, Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 15th.

The ticket is a good one. J. Hay Brown, for Supreme Court Judge, cannot be criticised. Josiah R. Adams, for Superior Court Judge, is the choice of the Philadelphia delegation with the exception of nine Martin henchmen, Colonel James E. Barnett is capable, honest and a true Republican, and as he has served his country in the battles around Manila, he will as faithfully serve his State in the Treasury Department. The platform is a model. It is for the gold standard, for expansion, for protection, for all the McKinley policies, for the interoceanic canal and for the building up of the merchant marine. It is thoroughly a progressive platform, and its declaration for McKinley's renomination for President is inspiring and grand. Pennsylvania Republicans will move on to victory this year—and next. The platform indorsed the President's conduct of the war and the soldiers who have been fighting at the front, and yet there are Democrats and some Pennsylvania political insurgents who tell us that the war is wrong and that they are going to make an issue out of it. We trust that all such will keep their eyes open and watch the reception of the returning troops. The gallant Tenth Pennsylvania received a splendid ovation in San Francisco and would have received another in Omaha yesterday but for lack of time. The First Pennsylvania Regiment is going to Pittsburg to-day to welcome the boys when they arrive there to-morrow. The western end of Pennsylvania is ablaze with enthusiasm, and the preparations for receiving them in Pittsburg are most elaborate. Omaha is preparing to greet her own Nebraska troops on Tuesday, while San Francisco has raised $60,000 to celebrate the return of the California regiment. And yet, the war is not popular! Well, we rather think that the McKinley administration can meet the democratic party on that issue, just as it can on free silver and all other issues.—Phila. Inquirer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.
v31-n2-1y

Prosperity Points.

Corn in Kansas this year will win over calamity by the largest majority ever known.—Topeka "Capital."

It is gratifying to observe the steadily increasing volume of our transactions with all of our Latin-American neighbors.—Troy Times.

Even the numerous strikes are indices of the country's prosperity. Workmen know better than to strike when the times are hard.—Buffalo Express.

The Kansas corn crop is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, and the most ardent of Populists concede a Republican victory in the state for at least two years. Good times and Republicanism go hand in hand in Kansas.—New York Press.

Prosperity is evidenced in in the earnings of the railroad, which for June and the first half of July increased from 14 to 16 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. There is no better gauge of the improved business conditions.—Syracuse Herald.

Pennsylvania papers announce that marriages in the state have increased decidedly during the last two years, and one editor remarks that "there is an intimate relationship between marriages and the markets." Another pleasing result may be credited to prosperity.—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28th, 1899.

President McKinley has signed a proclamation to the people of Cuba which will be made public in this country after it has been published in Cuba, that will put an end to all of the silly talk about this Government not intending to allow the Cubans to have any say in the Government of that island. This proclammation tells the Cubans that the census ordered taken in Cuba, work upon which will shortly be started and which it is hoped to have completed in ninety days, will be the first step towards an independent government; that when the census is completed arrangements will be made for the holding of local elections throughout the island, in order to give its citizens an opportunity to show their capacity for self-government, and that as fast as the local authorities get their government in good working condition, the U. S. troops will be withdrawn. Copies of this proclammation have been forwarded to Gen. Brooke, at Havana, who is charged with the duty of having it widely published throughout the island.

Secretary Root has arranged to go to Fort Hancock, and Sandy Hook, N. Y., this week to witness tests of field and mountain guns, under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the War Department. Secretary Root is such a strong believer in doing things, rather than talking of doing them, that he doesn't personally furnish much "copy" for the newspaper men who swarm in the corridors of the War Department every day; he has the knack, however, of declining to talk in so pleasant a way, that he has made many admirers among the newspaper men, to whom he has refused information about the plans of the War Department.

Secretary Gage has received a highly gratifying report from the Auditor General of Hawaii, showing the comparative imports into the islands for the months of June, 1898, the last under the Hawaiian regime, and June 1899. During the first named month, the imports from the U. S. were $599,803 and from all other countries $283,995, while in June of this year, the imports from the U. S. were $1,412,658, and those from all other countries $384,494. The total increase in six months of imports from the U. S. was $3,646,151. The report also notes that while the government receipts in Hawaii have increased, the public expenditures have decreased. This sort of thing is likely to convince the most obstinate royalist taxpayer in Hawaii that under the protecting wings of the American Eagle is a good place to live.

There is a lesson for those who believe that America is behind Europe in medical science, or in anything else, in a cablegram received several days ago by Surgeon General Sternberg, from the Director General of the Army Medical Service of Great Britain. The cablegram asked that three hundred copies of a U. S. official publication entitled "Sanitary Lessons of the War" be sent for distribution among the medical officers of the British Army, and that if that number of copies could not be furnished, permission be given to reprint the pamphlet in London. This cablegram is proof of the newspaper statement that England is preparing for war with the Transvaal Republic, as well as very complimentary to the medical branch of our army.

Sometime ago Gen. Miles recommended that some of the regiments enlisted for the Philippines should be composed of colored men, because of their ability to stand the climate as well as of the reputation they have made as good all-around fighters. Secretary Root thought so well of the recommendation that he has ordered that one new regiment, just determined upon, shall be composed of colored men. Secretary Root says that unless something occurs to change present plans, Gen. Otis will have about sixty-four thousand men at his disposal before Christmas.

No date has been set for the return of President McKinley to Washington, but it is now known that he is going from Pittsburg to Ohio before resuming his official duties. It is probable that somewhere between the first and tenth of September will find him back at his desk, although there is a possibility that it may be later. Nothing important is being neglected because of his absence from Washington.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS.

What Four Years More of Republican Control Will Do.

Prosperity has fairly congested our railroads, business having grown until there are not cars enough to do the carrying. There is one thing President McKinley may well congratulate himself upon, and that is the grand redemption of the promises of his campaign, that business should revive with the return of the Republican party to power. One dyspeptic organ of the other side recalls that in 1873 we had a panic, while the Republicans were in control. This is a fair specimen of mugwump reasoning and fairness. The exceptional conditions following the war and our universal inflation of both currency and business are in all fairness to be considered in judging of the situation in 1873. But in the present case we had only to knock out the Democracy and its blundering incompetency and restore what the Republicans had begun to achieve under the Harrison administration to set the wheels of industry and commerce humming again, as they were in 1892, when the people, with such blind folly, were not content to let well enough alone, but must give Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress a chance to monkey with the business of the country.

Those who were active in the campaign of 1896 have a rare chance to boast of the soundness of their predictions that prosperity would follow the downfall of Bryanism and the re-establishment of sound Republican economic and financial legislation. And yet there are thousands of voters in the country whose folly cannot be removed, though they were brayed in a mortar, and who will continue to follow their looney leader to the swamps of cheap money. And there are still a good many thousands, equally looney devotees of Free-Trade, who would exchange prosperity for stagnation, for the sake of their notions as to what theoretically should be our policy, and squelch the rising of our new marine progress by a free-ship theory, which has never had a logical leg to stand on.

Give us another four years' lease of Republican legislation and executive control, and the United States will lead the world without a contesting rival.—Lowell (Mass.) "Courier."

Hasn't Time to Pay Taxes.

The Pittsburg Times says the County Treasurers in Western Pennsylvania reported an unprecedented rush of taxpayers to pay taxes, and the amount received up to August 1st exceeds the same last year by over $40,000. It publishes a letter from a mill-worker who tells the County Treasurer thusly:

"Dear Sir:—Please send me a statement of my county taxes. They ought to have been paid long ago, but these Republican fellows have got the country in such prosperous condition that us men in shops can't get time hardly to eat, much less to go to the court house to pay little things like taxes. We have been building a mammoth plant and have just shipped it to Austria, and are now shipping another and much greater to Hamm, in Germany, and have oceans of work for our own country, and are doing all right, and don't want any Bryan or any 16 to 1 or any other old thing—only just lots of work and good wages. That's what makes happy homes, happy wives, clean children and big red school houses in every ward, and the high school to add the finish, and what country on earth can compete with us, Selah!"

Will Not Make Votes.

For the present, and with the current rise of wages making the workingmen contented with their lot, it would not be possible to to rally a large part of the labor vote against the Tariff on the ground that it is the parent of trusts, even if that contention were true, which it is not. Mr. Havemeyer is inadequate authority to quote on that side, in view of the fact that our worst trusts lie outside the range of Protected industries, and that these organizations have been shown by English writers to flourish in that country under Free-Trade no less than in America under Protection. But whether true or false, it will not make votes for the Democracy in the quarter where they most want them, and the party can make no greater mistake than to run after Mr. Hyvemeyer's red herring.—Robert Ellis Thompson, in the "Irish World."

Notice to Wheelmen.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 25 cent bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica & Oil Liniment, if it fails to cure bumps, bruises, scratches, chafes, cuts, strains, blisters, sore muscles, sunburn, chapped hands or face, pimples, freckles, or any other ailments requiring an external application. Lady riders are especially pleased with Arnica and Oil Liniment, it is so clean and nice to use. Twenty-five cents a bottle; one three times as large for 50 cents. L. Taggart.
R. C. Dodson. 34-25ly

The PRESS, one year $1.50.

NOTICE.

A large black bull came to my barn at the W. N. Y. & P. Junction on Sunday night. Owner can have same by paying for this notice and expense of keeping the animal.

FRED BLISS.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 29, 1899.—27-3t

CHARTER NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, September 18th, 1899, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a Charter of an intended corporation to be called the Driftwood Water Company, the character and object of which is to supply water to the Borough of Driftwood, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein and adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

H. L. LARK, Solicitor.
August 24th, 1899.—26-4t

BOARDING HOUSE.

707 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., OPPOSITE FRANKLIN SQUARE.

Cameron county people visiting Philadelphia will find this a convenient and central location. Terms $1.00 per day. Reference, by permission, to PRESS office, Emporium.

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THE
Fair Store,

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LADIES SHIRT WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

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JORDAN BROS.,

No 43, W. Fifth St.,

We carry a complete line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Salt and Smoked Meats,
Fruit in Season,
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We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock whether you purchase or not.

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JORDAN BROS.

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The entire stock of

H. C. OLMSTED

Amounting to $8,500, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Shoes, Etc.,

Has been assigned to me and must be sold as speedily as possible.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

Your Opportunity

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ASSIGNEE.

D. E. OLMSTED,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

In preparation for the fall trade we shall make

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

And give an opportunity for customers to make purchases of needful goods, and so save the great advance which is sure on

Fall Goods.

COME EARLY.

D. E. Olmsted,
EMPORIUM, PA.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

THE PEOPLE'S
Clothing House
is closing out
Summer Clothing
and
Furnishings,

At greatly reduced prices to make room for Fall Goods.

Remember the place.

JASPER HARRIS,
PROPRIETOR.
Metzger Block, Opp. Post-office.
EMPORIUM, PA.

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An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of

Central State Normal School
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Handsome buildings perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric lights, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for catalog.

JAMES ELDON, Ph.D., Principal.
Central State Normal School,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of

BANQUET WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by
STANDARD OIL CO.
For sale everywhere.

J. A. Fisher,
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Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

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—THE—
Druggist,
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IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..
THE CORRECT THING.

Uncle Sam has his hand in now and may be depended on to deal our correct medicine. Such medicines as all druggists know bring about the result sought for. They include nothing but the pure article and if compounded the way they are put together enters into their efficacy. Medicines need conserving and looking after. Many deteriorate with age; these must be destroyed and new obtained. This is one of our special cares. It will pay you to get this sort of service.

R. C. DODSON.

EMPORIUM
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Emporium, Pa., June 15, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	95
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed,	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card. or letter, personally.

C. A. Van Lew, of Sinnemahoning, visited in town on Sunday.

W. C. Heath, of Howards, paid Emporium a visit on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Erve Parks were visiting friends in town the past week.

Mr. H. D. Burlingame and wife were visiting friends in Olean last week.

Gordon Baker spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Port Allegany.

N. Seger left on Sunday evening for New York City to order his fall goods.

C. R. Kline, of Beechwood, was transacting business in town, Tuesday.

Mr. George Gerg, of Johnsonburg, spent Sunday with Emporium friends.

Harry Derby has accepted a position as clerk in Jasper Harris' clothing store.

Will Seger came over from Smethport on Friday evening to visit his parents.

John Norris, of Blowville, Potter county, spent Sunday with friends in Emporium.

Mrs. Jos. Strayer, of Sinnemahoning, was visiting friends in town the first of the week.

Miss Delia Clare, of Cameron, is visiting her sister and other friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

S. E. Murry went to Buffalo on Tuesday, on business, and to visit relatives for a few days.

Miss Seany Sackett, of Williamsport, is the guest of the Misses Lizzie and Rena Fetter, on W. Fifth street.

Mrs. Mary Winfield, of this place, left on the Toronto excursion Tuesday for a visit to her old home in Canada.

W. O. Downey returned Saturday from Wilkesbarre, where he was attending the P. O. S. of A. convention.

Mrs. Jas. Farrel and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Farrell's mother, at St. Marys, have returned home.

Miss Byrde Taggart is visiting friends at Philadelphia, Norristown, Atlantic City, Muncy and other Eastern cities.

Mrs. S. J. Hacket, of East Third street, was visiting Port Allegany friends last week, returning home on Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Ware, of Angelica, N. Y., is visiting relatives at this place, guest of Albert Haupt and wife and F. W. Ayers and wife.

Mrs. Theo. Hacket, of Third street, is visiting relatives in New Jersey. She will return next week, bringing her mother with her.

Miss Mabel Tarough, a charming young lady of Williamsport, Pa., is visiting friends at this place, guest of the Misses Butler, on Second street.

Miss Gussie Vossage, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Julian, at this place, for some time, returned on Saturday to her home in Ashland, Pa.

A. L. Pepper is quite ill at his residence on Sixth street.

Dave Hayes made a business trip to Smethport on Tuesday.

Reuben Fountain is the proud father of a bouncing baby girl.

J. B. Schriever returned Wednesday from a trip to Wilkesbarre.

D. W. Felt has been having a serious time with rheumatism this week.

Ralph Davison left this morning for State College to resume his studies.

Mrs. H. S. Ness, of Johnsonburg, visited relatives and friends in town last week.

J. W. Heath, of Keating Summit, has moved his family to East Smithfield, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Lacy, of Buffalo, attended the funeral of Mrs. A. H. Gager here on Tuesday.

D. W. Baldwin, of Erie, representing New York Life Insurance Company, was in town on Thursday last.

Raymond McInnes, of Kane, who has been visiting George Bupp and wife, returned home on Monday.

Guy H. Mayo, of Smethport, was in town on Friday, on his way home from the Republican State Convention.

Mrs. J. W. Heath, of Keating Summit, was transacting business in town on Tuesday and made the PRESS a call.

Miss Myrtle Barr, who was the guest of Mrs. A. McDougall last week, returned to her home at Medix Run, on Saturday.

Mr. Dringrick and family, who have been visiting friends at Keating Summit the past month, returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Emma Weil and son, of Buffalo, were visiting in town last week, guest of her brother, R. H. Hirsch. She returned on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Bryant, of Titusville, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. P. Heilman, at this place, returned home on Thursday last.

Jos. Rank, formerly porter at the Commercial Hotel, has returned to this place and has accepted a situation as porter at the City Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Robinson entertained a party of friends at duplicate whist on Friday evening, at their cosy home in the Olmsted block.

Messrs. M. C. Judd and George Jones were among the number who took in the Niagara Falls and Toronto excursion, on Tuesday last.

The Misses Jettie and Sadie Wiley went to Buffalo on Tuesday, where they will spend a week shopping and visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Lizzie Reed entertained a few friends at her home, on E. Fifth street, last Thursday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Hattie Spearing.

Bert Olmsted, accompanied by his sister Myrtle, returned on Tuesday from Coudersport, where they had been spending a week with friends.

Miss Ada Hacket and brother Eddie, of Buffalo, N. Y., who have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Murry, returned home on Tuesday

Miss Katie McDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hacket, of North Bend, were the guests of Emporium friends on Tuesday, while on their way to Buffalo.

John Miller, formerly employed by Joseph Lechner, but who left here a few years ago, has returned with his family and again entered the employ of Mr. Lechner.

Mr. Edward Seger, who has been spending the summer with his parents here, returned to New York City, on Tuesday morning, where he is teaching a class in Piano-forte.

Miss Mame McMahon, of Driftwood, and Miss Mame Butler, of this place, returned on Tuesday evening from a trip on their wheels to Kersey, Johnsonburg and Bradford.

It was confidentially reported last night that Wm. G. Bair would resign his position with Mr. Shriever and emigrate to Quebec, where he will open a studio for himself.

Mrs. Schmidt and Mrs. Peter Storch, of North Bend, mother and sister of Mr. C. G. Schmidt, who have been visiting at his residence for the past ten days, returned home on Tuesday.

Rev. J. M. Robertson, Rector of Emmanuel church, returned on Friday from a ten days' outing at Chautauqua Lake. He also spent a few days with friends and relatives at Warren.

Dr. A. W. Baker and wife returned last Friday from an extended trip to Eastern cities. The Doctor has entirely recovered from his late misfortune and has resumed the practice of his profession.

Miss Hattie Auchu left Wednesday morning for Quebec where she will enter a French school of literature and art. Hattie is the daughter of our townsman, Henry Auchu, and has a large circle of admiring friends whose best wishes go with her.

Mr. F. G. Yonker took in the Niagara Falls excursion on Tuesday. He said he would like to go on through to Toronto but there is such an irresistable power at the Falls and being the most attractive spot (to him) on earth he will be content to linger there for a few days.

John Smith, of Salamanca is visiting friends in town.

A. A. McDonald is renovating his billiard and pool room.

Edwin Darrin, of Sterling Run, was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

John Farrell has accepted a position as clerk in A. A. McDonald's pool room.

Henry Auchu accompanied his daughter Hattie to Montreal, Wednesday morning, where he will place her in school.

Mrs. Bardwell leaves for New York and Philadelphia, Saturday morning, to select her fall stock of millinery and fancy dry goods.

Tucker Peters received a telegram this morning, from his brother Elias Peters, who was undergoing an operation in a Philadelphia hospital, that he was in a critical condition and the doctors have but little hope for his recovery.

G. H. Swift, manager of the Emporium Steam Laundry, has purchased the business interest of the Broad street laundry, and Mr. Johnston, the proprietor, is packing up his goods preparatory to moving to Coudersport.

On Sunday afternoon Chas. Seger, Sam Kline and Dr. Reick met and by mutual consent formed a combination to corner the pig market, and want to hire several experienced "drovers." For further information apply to any of the above named gentlemen.

Joe O'Byrne, who has been spending his vacation with his parents at this place, left on Tuesday morning for Worcester, Mass., where he will resume his studies at Holy Cross College. He went in company with Eddie Seger and will spend a few days with him at New York.

Miss Maud Thomas and Miss Maud Steck, returned last Thursday evening from a three weeks' visit at Olean, Bradford, Buffalo and Cleveland. They enjoyed the novelty of a trip up the lake from Buffalo to Cleveland and return, on one of the "C. & B." Line's palace steel steamers.

The new fiscal year begins with the Government revenue several millions in excess of the ordinary expenditure. But for the war outlay that much discussed Dingley Tariff would be piling up a very tidy surplus.—Troy "Times."

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50c. at L. Taggart's drug store.

Noah was evidently in the pickling business—at least he filled the ark with preserved pairs.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lily, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful delivery from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Everybody wants to get in on the ground floor. That's why there is always plenty of room at the top.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by L. Taggart. aug

Possibly the world may owe every man a living, but it has two many preferred creditors.

Where the digestion is good, and the general powers of the system in a healty state, worms can find no habitation in the human body. White's Cream Vermifuge not only destroys every worm, but corrects all derangements of the digestive organs. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. aug

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Cure for Constipation.

I have been troubled with constipation fo. years. It was ruining my health, my comfort and my complexion, and I am glad to say that Celery King has restored all three, and this after trying many other medicines that were supposed to be good, but which were of no value whatever. I would like to tell every suffering woman what Celery King has done for me.—Nellie Gould, Medina, Ohio.

Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 3

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

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Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Greeting

We are having a big trade in groceries and meats, the biggest we ever remember.

WHY?

Because we do business on business principles. We cater alike to the masses and carry a line of goods to suit the purse of the poorest or the fastidious taste of the richest.

We carry a complete line of Groceries and Meats and the quality is always the best.

Give us a call.

Alex. McDougall,
Groceries and Meat.
Emporium, Pa.

S. E. MURRY,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS
AND
STEAM FITTER.

I have recently added an entirely new line of Plumbing Goods to my already large stock. I handle and keep constantly in stock

GAS AND
STEAM FITTINGS,
SEWER PIPES,
GAS STOVES, ETC.

My store room is well supplied with Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Gas Lamps and anything required in my trade. Contracts taken for all lines of work; satisfaction guaranteed. Write me when you have any work in my line. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

S. E. MURRY.

Carefully

AT DAY'S

The ruling idea is to provide what the people want at prices consistent with quality of goods and service rendered

CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Is given this in all things and especially in Spices, Flavoring Extracts and Vinegar.

ABSOLUTE PURITY

And full strength is needed to make Spicing and Pickling successful.

Can you afford to use anything but the very best goods to be had for this purpose? The season for their extensive use is here. We have the goods.

AND OUR GUARNTEE

That they are as represented, with each article sold.

White Pickling, Pure Cider and Malt Vinegar. Herbs, Spices, whole or ground, seeds for seasoning. Extracts.

Telephone 6.

J. H. DAY,

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

NEW DEPARTURE
BY
M. A. ROCKWELL,
The Fourth Street Druggist,

The Sanitary Still. . . .

I have recently purchased and placed in my Drug Store one of the popular and greatly endorsed Sanitary Stills, manufactured by THE CUPSEGRAPH CO., of Chicago, Ill. There is no process of filteration which will purify water. Nature's process; of vaporizing water and cooling it into refreshing showers of pure rain water is repeated by the Sanitary Still in our store. We distill all water used in both our Prescription Department and Soda Water Fountains.

PURE WATER,
PURE DRUGS,
PURE SODA WATER.

Purity is our Motto.

M. A. ROCKWELL,
P. O. Building, Emporium, Pa.

Summer Tailoring.

Beautiful Summer Goods for Gents Suits, at

R. SEGER & CO.'S,
Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

SUITS FROM $12.00 TO $30.00.

IT'S DIFFERENT

THE NORTH AMERICAN
(PHILADELPHIA)

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it prints all the news, and all the news it prints is true.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it's bright and brisk, up-to-date and vigorous, but not yellow.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because its only policy is to tell the truth. It has no covert or personal interests to promote. It serves no political ambition, no creed, no class prejudice, no mere partisan purpose.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it advocates equal taxation and battles against the existing system, which favors the rich corporation at the expense of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer and the wage-earner.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it stands for Republican principles, and makes war upon all who, under the stolen name of Republicanism, are disloyal to those principles.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it believes manhood and not money should rule. Therefore it upholds the rights of all, as against the aggressive power of the privileged few.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because no boss, no corporation, can control one line of its space.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it is non-sectarian and broad; every party, every faith, every class, and the workingman equally with the millionaire, gets a fair hearing in its columns.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it upholds faith in humanity, and the progress of mankind toward higher ideals, larger hopes and better living.

ONE CENT Everywhere

IT'S DIFFERENT. It will continue to be different. Watch The North American and see it grow.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

KEELEY CURE.
LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.
Removes all desire and appetite, builds up the system, renews health and vigor, brightens the intellect and fits one for business.
THE ONLY KEELEY INSTITUTE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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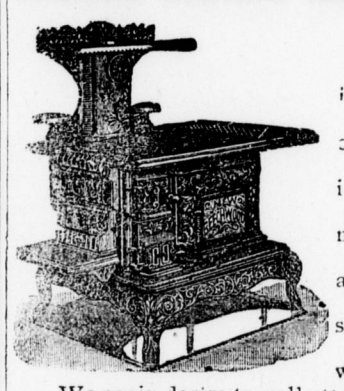
DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

BROKEN CHORDS.

All day long—from morn until night—
I am waiting,
And watching,
For some vanished light.
All night long—from dusk until dawn—
I am thinking,
And dreaming,
Of something that's gone.

When violets come with spring's first kiss,
I am looking,
And seeking,
For something I miss.
When roses bloom sweetly over the lawn,
I am pining,
And weeping,
For something that's gone.

* * *

Bittersweet berries
In clusters drop down;
The maple has donned a ruby crown;
The swallows we watched
Are scattered and gone,
In wearisome dreariness time passes on;

Dissevered ties
And tear-filled eyes;
Ah! my soul's tempest tossed!
Broken chords!
Broken chords!
Will it ever return, this joy I have lost?

Will the chords be untied
In melody fair,
By a master hand, some time?
Somewhere?

—Cora G. Lyle, in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

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SYNOPSIS.

Master Ardick, just reached his majority and thrown upon his own resources, after stating his case to one Houthwick, a shipmaster, is shipped as second mate on the Industry, bound for Havana. Mr. Tym, the supercargo, descries a sail. The strange vessel gives chase, but is disabled by the Industry's guns. In the fray Capt. Houthwick and one of the crew are killed, but the Industry is found to be little damaged. Sellinger, first mate, takes charge and puts into Sidmouth to secure a new mate. Several days later, when well out to sea, an English merchantman is met, whose captain has a letter addressed to Jeremiah Hope, at Havana. The crew of the vessel tell strange tales of the buccaneer Morgan, who is sailing under the king's commission to take Panama. One night a little later, the English vessel having proceeded on her course, a bit of paper is slipped into Ardick's hand by one of the sailors. This is found to be a warning of a mutiny plot headed by Pradey, the new mate. Ardick consults Mr. Tym. They resolve to secure the mate, but Pradey, eavesdropping in the cabin, makes through the dorr and arouses the crew. Capt. Sellinger joins Ardick and Tym. The crew break through the now barricaded door, but are forced to retire, having lost seven of their number. Finding themselves now too short-handed to manage the boat, Pradey decides to scuttle and desert the vessel, taking his men off in the only available boat. The captain, supercargo and second mate soon discover their plight, but hastily constructing a raft bet away just before their vessel sinks. The next morning a Spaniard draws near them. The man in the rigging shouts: "If you would board us, take to your oars. Be speedy, or you will fall short." On board they are sent forward with thecrew, being told they wil be sold as slaves on reaching Panama. The ship's cook they find to be Mac Ivrach, "frae Clagvarloch," so a friend. Four days later the Spaniard is overhauled by a buccaneer flying the English flag. The three Englishmen and Mac Ivrach plan to escape to the buccaneer on a rude raft. Sellinger, the last to attempt to leave the Spaniard, is disabled. Just after the others put off they see a figure dangling from the yard arm, whom they suppose is Capt. Sellinger. Hailing the buccaneer, our three friends find themselves in the hands of their old mate, Pradey. He treats them kindly and offers to do them no harm if they wil but remain quiet concerning the mutiny he headed. The Black Eagle, Pradey's ship, comes to Chagre, Cuba, which town they find Morgan has taken under the English flag. From her the Black Eagle with Morgan's fleet proceeds to Panama. The command consists of about 1,200 men Having landed, they march on to the city. The assault on the city is begun. Many of the buccaneers fall, and Ardick is wounded. Through the smoke he sees Pradey approaching. The city at last falls. Ardick, coming to, finds Tym had rescued him from Pradey's murderous hand by killing the villain. The Spanish flag has been hauled down from the castle and the men allowed to plunder the city at will. Mac Ivrach spies a figure coming toward them, and exclaims: "The galut o' the captain." It is indeed Sellinger. He recounts his late adventures, then he leads them to the rescue of Don Enrique de Cavodilla, who had been kind to him on the Pilanca, the Spanish vessel on which he had been a prisoner. Flight is the only course open to the don, his wife and daughter (Dona Carmen.) They just manage to leave the building when Capt. Towland comes to claim the dona as his prize, under the buccaneers' rule. Mr. Tym parleys to gain time for the flight of his party, then allows the men to enter. Seeking shortly to join the don, they come upon his dead body. They find also his wife has been slain and the young dona taken prisoner to the castle, and immediately conceive a bold plan for her rescue. They soon discover her exact whereabouts, and move boldly through the crowd of carousing men to make their escape.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

Mr. Tym was not for halting, and led us boldly to the main gate. The postern, as I might say here, was the more obscure and the guard smaller, but it was the farther removed, and again we must pass the wings of the castle, where men were frequently dodging in and out. Finally, this gate gave upon the edge of the plateau, below which was the bold, exposed beach. The main gate, on the other hand, let us at once upon a considerable street, and this was crossed by other streets and was darkened in many places by trees. Mr. Tym thus proved his wisdom by preferring the chief gate, and, in brief, all went well, for we passed safely out. I was now for thinking the danger as good as over, and drew a great breath of relief, and spoke a word of cheer to the senorita. Mr. Tym, however, looked pretty sharply back, and without stopping set us a quicker pace and drew on to the turn of the first alley. I glanced down the street, seeing no cause for apprehension, and thence fetched a look out upon the dusky, yet starlit bay, and still conceived that our troubles were nigh over. This alley would take us by a quiet way to the water, whence it ought to be an easy matter to reach the jetty and so the boat.

For the reason that this quarter contained so little wealth, we were in the smaller danger of meeting straggling parties of our men, and, indeed, Mr. Tym here ventured to relax the pace a little, the which I was heartily glad of for the senorita's sake. We might now have taken to the beach, had we so minded, as we had come out to the water, but on the whole we thought it best otherwise, and so fetched yet again to the right, this continuing till the land once more widened, when I noted with joy that we were close upon the jetty.

It seemed lighter here. The space about us was more open, and the clear stretch of water lay just before. The jetty appeared to be deserted (indeed, it was an old one, little used), and as far as could be seen not a person was in the neighborhood. The stars made some show in fetching out the expanse of the bay, which gave a wider boundary seaward than one would have guessed, and on the left there was a quickening to more and brighter lights, where the ships and small craft lay. I could now give some attention to the wind, which I found was off the land, though as yet, it seemed, not confirmed, and in strength hardly more than a small stir. There was a moderate swell on, as I could tell by the slow rising and sinking of the ships, and the air was warm, with a kind of tropic smell and heaviness.

By this time we were all upon the jetty, Mr. Tym and the captain waiting a bit till my companion and I could come up.

"Tell the senorita she can take a long breath now," said Sellinger cheerily. "I will but fetch the sloop, and it's good-by to this hell-hole!"

The captain now left us, and I suggested that my companion would do well to rest, which I found her a passable place to do by spreading her cloak upon the planks.

While I looked anxiously in the direction whence the captain was to be expected, a gray, square outline broke out of the obscurity, and immediately growing proved to be the welcome patched sail.

I uttered some exclamation of satisfaction, and Dona Carmen was quickly on her feet, crying: "Oh, the blessed boat!" and we hastened over.

All was now quickly managed. The tide had considerably declined, leaving the sloop low and awkward to get at, and the swell churned her up and down, but we passed the senorita safely aboard, and Mac Ivrach, who came last, tumbled in and shoved off. As the bow swung round the captain gave a pull at the sheet, and immediately the boom yerked out and the sail filled. We took a long dip and slide, and on looking back I had the satisfaction of perceiving a great gap open between us and the jetty. So much of the business, at least, was assured.

The captain now hauled in his sheet, saying that we would not pass too near the ships (it is doubtful if any ships were really taken at the time the city fell. The purposes of the story, however, require the introduction of a few), and we began to run to the west. We did, indeed, give the ships, as well as all the lesser craft, a wide berth, upon which Sellinger seemed satisfied, and, coming about, the sloop's nose pointed at last seaward.

By this time we had made a considerable distance into the bay, and the outlines of the shore had gradually sunk to an even duskiness and indistinctness.

All seemed to be going to our minds, and, having concluded these observations, I turned to have a word with the senorita. She sat in her former place, anxiously regarding the shore, but turned, brightening a bit, upon my speaking.

"'All favors us," I said in a cheerful tone. "But a brief while longer and our safety is assured."

"Gracias, senor, you put me in heart," she answered, with a little smile. She took off her great hat with a kind of feminine prettiness, as she spoke, and laid it beside her. I could make out her features better now, and their wonderful perfection struck me with the former sort of wonder.

She moved a bit toward me—as I might say in a confiding fashion—and went on:

"But, after all, senor, I should scarce dwell so much on my own good fortune. Think of my poor friends! Holy Mother, was not theirs a dreadful fate! They were slain—slain before my very eyes. But you knew it, senor?"

"Yes, lady," I said with a sigh, "I knew it."

The boat slipped along, and still we perceived nothing alarming—that is, no sign of pursuit. The lights behind us fell to little twinklings and finally to a mere streak of pale radiance, and the ocean with its vastness—long-heaving and glassy under the stars—opened up. The breeze was still light, but constant, and set us sliding steadily on.

"I think," said Mr. Tym, after a little, "that we may now venture to set the watches. We know not what strain may be put upon us, and we should rest while there is opportunity."

"True," said Sellinger. "Therefore do you three lie down, and I will take the first watch. I will call one of you at four bells."

This being settled, we three bestowed some cloaks for beds and lay down.

I lay a considerable time in my place, my eyes shut but my senses fully awake. I heard all the small noises—the run of the water past, the smothered churning of the leakage in the well, the clucking of the boom block as the captain trimmed his sheet, the gritting slide of one of Mac Ivrach's shoes, and while my thoughts seemed about to become more active, as my brain was withdrawn from outward matters, in reality I fell asleep.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF OUR VOYAGE IN THE BOAT AND THE DANGER THAT FINALLY THREATENED US.

My rest was not profound, being vexed with harassing dreams, and soon I came to a vaguely conscious state—I mean to that state when I seemed to say to myself: "This is a dream"—and after that I awoke.

The boat was traveling on after the former sort. It was a bit darker around, for the stars appeared to have dimmed, wherefore I guessed that the moon was at hand, and the breeze seemed a thought stronger. Come to cast a glance aft, I perceived Mac Ivrach, the captain having turned over the helm to him, and this showed me that it was past two of the clock. I sat up, for just now I had no more desire to sleep, and when I had looked toward the cuddy and seen and heard nothing of the senorita I got to my feet and softly joined Mac Ivrach.

It was nigh seven of the clock before the senorita appeared. She had slept some, it seemed, though brokenly, and was many times awake. She looked a little worn, which was not surprising, seeing what she had been through, but was in moderately good spirits, and this was even better than I had feared, having in mind her state the night before. We made room for her aft, and Mac Ivrach threw off his coat and bestirred himself to prepare breakfast. This consisted of a slab of cold boiled beef, some rye bread, a roasted capon, and a little bag of grapes. For drink we had wine and a pannikin of hot spiced ale (very good and grateful to our stomachs), which Mac Ivrach cleverly prepared by unscrewing the top of a lanthorn, and so making a kind of furnace, over which he heated it.

The morning continued to advance, and there was no mentionable change in the situation. After a time Dona Carmen retired to her cabin (I suspected that the poor soul had now come to the full thought of her state and of her loss, for her countenance had greatly fallen), and the rest of us dropped into a listless sort of discourse. The sun got higher, beating down fiercely and making an almost intolerable glare upon the water, and in this wise it drew on to noon. At a little past eight bells we had dinner, and to this the senorita came, driven out also, I think, by the heat, and looking dejected as well as weary. She ate scarce anything, and when I would have given her a word of cheer she made a motion to stay me, and her eyes filled with tears.

I perceived that I had best let her alone, trusting to time to mend her state, and so nodded kindly and turned away.

At last the long afternoon declined. The plain reds of the quick tropic sunset showed in the west, and the breeze dropped to a light stir. We made the

"Aye, and the flash o' arms and armor."

ordinary preparations for the night, and at eight of the clock Mr. Tym sat down to the tiller. Upon a little thought we had decided to have no more than two watches, the first continuing to four bells and the other, or morning watch, to eight bells. By this plan the two who stood the watches would have each six hours below and the others the full night. On this occasion it was arranged that the captain was to succeed Mr. Tym.

Toward noon the next day the wind showed signs of failing, but as yet we managed to creep along. As the sun got higher I contrived a little tilt for the senorita, making it of cloaks, and this she thankfully slipped under, giving me a sweet "Gracias," which more than repaid me for my pains.

We had dinner, and about two of the clock I relieved Mac Ivrach at the helm. I did not think to fetch any scrutiny about, as I sat down, but the Scotchman, as he was stepping away, flung a glance to windward. At once I saw him stop and take a steadfast look.

"Is aught in sight?" I asked, curiously and a bit apprehensively.

"Aye," he said, with a little hesitation, "I wad be thinking, a sail."

I sprang up at that, getting the full range of his observation. Truly enough, low down in the north was a dim white speck.

I fetched a long, careful look, and was immediately of his mind. The shape, though small, was clear cut and steadfast, and could be nothing else than the canvas of a ship.

Mr. Tym and the captain were forward in the shade of the sail, but now, either perceiving or hearing us, rose and took a look for themselves, and immediately came aft.

"You think it suspicious to raise a sail in that quarter?" I said to the captain. I spoke guardedly, fearing to alarm the senorita.

"Aye," he answered in the same key; "it is all odds that she comes from Panama."

"Is it as far wrong as that?" I exclaimed, starting. "I was suspicious of her direction, but no more. But, pray, are you quite persuaded of this? For instance, may she not hail from some port farther north?"

"I cannot figure it so," said Sellinger, shaking his head. "We have but just cleared the bay, and this sail fetches fair out of it. There is no port in that quarter save Panama."

"And she is clearly too large for one of the little native fishermen," put in Mr. Tym.

He seemed to speak with his usual coolness, but with a face grave for him.

"It will no be lang before we shall be sure of her," said Mac Ivrach, who was looking hard at the speck. "We are raising her fast."

This was indeed evident, as I saw by another glance.

"Well, we can watch her for a bit then," said Sellinger, but with no abatement of his soberness. "At least we can be sure whether she is full on our course."

We let fall the talk accordingly, and all stood up, with our eyes on the coming sail.

"She is at least bound straight for us," said Sellinger at last. "Doubtless her fellows have a glass with which they have made us out. My suspicions are more and more confirmed."

"I think you are right," I said, reluctantly, "and since— But what is this?" I broke off abruptly. "By heavens!"

I cried out in this fashion because the mainsheet which I had all the time held with a turn round my hand, of a sudden grew slack, and on looking back I found the sail waving and falling into folds. In our close watch of the ship we had neglected the wind, which had first slowly declined and now was evidently on the point of failing altogether.

My companion instantly caught my meaning.

"Aye, that changes matters," said Sellinger, with a kindling eye. "See, the ship begins to lag already."

"There is hope," said Mr. Tym, calmly. "She will have to send a boat, and that, if we cannot run away from, we can fight."

"I think we should do both," said Sellinger, with one more look. "The ship we want to leave as far behind as we can, and the other will come when we are overtaken. Let us lower the sail and get out the sweeps."

He helped carry out his own suggestion, and the gaff was quickly down on the boom and he and Mac Ivrach seated at the oars.

"Starboard! We will lay for the coast," he called to me.

"Starboard it is, sir!" I cried, heartily, and almost cheerfully.

"Look again at the ship," said Mr. Tym, who was now standing just by me watching her. "My eyes are not quite what they were once, and the light is a bit unfavorable. Does she not begin to luff? Aye, her head rides round."

"She is about to send a boat," I exclaimed a moment after. "I can catch the tremble of it against the side."

"Ye be richt," said Mac Ivrach, whose eyes, like mine, were good. "A boat, and men in it; aye, and the flash o' arms and armor."

"Then," said Mr. Tym, composedly, "we may as well consider all doubts settled. Yon ship is what we supposed."

Despite my resolution and late renewal of hope, I could not help a little sinking of the spirits at these words. The boat must, of course, catch us, and how could we hope to contend with her fierce and numerous crew?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Birthdays.

Few of us are happy to have our birthdays come quite as often as they do. For, whether we acknowledge the fact or not, we none of us want to grow old. It is good to be young, and while we are not ashamed of our age, we feel that each year brings us nearer that point when we shall be no longer young. And we do not want to be laid aside, to be put out of the bright, happy, active life. So we do not welcome our birthdays. But, since they must come, we like other people to remember them pleasantly, and the whole day is gladdened by a congratulatory letter or by a little present which shows that some one is glad we were born, and hopes that we will live many, many years yet. And because these little remembrances do give happiness we should try to pay especial heed to the birthdays of others. It takes only a few minutes to write the loving lines that our friend will receive at his breakfast table on his birthday morning. But these few lines may turn the current of his thoughts into a happy direction and make him forget that he is growing old in the recollection that he is loved.—Harper's Bazar.

Why She Missed Him.

A poor woman who kept a small shop in an English village and who was troubled with a husband who could scarcely be considered a credit to the family one day found herself a widow through the sudden demise of her spouse. A lady who frequently made small purchases at the shop called to see her and to offer her sympathy, though well knowing that the man's death must in a certain sense come as a relief, as the wife had often suffered from his violence. She was not, however, quite prepared for the stoical way in which the wife took her bereavement. Said the lady: "I am sure, Mrs. G——, you must miss your husband." "Well, mum, it do seem queer to go into the shop and find something in the till."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Desired None.

"Labor-saving machinery," said the orator, "has been more of a curse than a blessing."

"They," said Perry Patettic, from his comfortable place in the corner, "they needn't bother to save any for me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Always Cheerful.

"Has your wife a cheerful disposition, my son?"

"Oh, yes, mother; very cheerful. Last night, when I was dancing around on one foot, after stepping on a tack, she laughed till her sides ached."—Roxbury Gazette.

Gossip Needs Ventilation.

Gossip is always short lived unless it is properly ventilated.—Chicago Daily News.

SIMPLY AMAZING

Volume of Business Gains by Leaps and Bounds.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES.

They are Crowded with Orders to be Filled Next Year.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Considerable Increases are Noted in Boots and Shoes, Cotton and Woolen Goods, as Well as in Iron and Steel Products.

New York, Aug. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Nothing is more eloquent than the facts. Actual payments through the principal clearing houses for the week were 23.1 per cent. larger than last year and 56.2 larger than in the same week in 1892. For the month thus far the daily average of payments has been 26.3 per cent. larger than last year and 56 per cent. larger than in 1892. Tonnage from Chicago in three weeks has been 80.7 per cent. larger than last year and 74.6 per cent. larger than in 1892.

It is a consumer's business also. Perhaps never before have demands for actual use controlled business and prices with so little speculation to anticipate higher markets. In fact the rise in most articles has gone farther than speculative opinions have warranted. Practically all industries are some months behind the requirements for actual use and in many much of the output next year is already sold.

Iron works which supply Pittsburg are sold up far into 1900, though prices much beyond what they received are paid by those who must have iron this year. The enormous demand for more railroads, rails, cars, vessels, warehouses and buildings to handle the extraordinary business in progress, cannot be met as quickly as men would like and work of all sorts is delayed.

The boot and shoe business is likewise crowded, not so far ahead of production but farther than many producers like, by the clamorous demand of jobbers who cannot keep up with retail distribution. Prices have risen generally 2½ per cent. per pair. Shipments in three weeks have been 13 per cent. greater than in any previous year and 25 per cent. greater than in 1892. Leather rises further, especially for upper, with demand beyond precedent and large producers sold four months ahead.

Cotton goods have also further advanced in lines not affected by proposed consolidation, and the demand for woolen goods has gone beyond all expectations. The sales of wool are enourmous with prices generally unchanged, though concessions are now made to secure sales in some lines.

Failures for the week have been 163 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 25 last year.

Shamrock's Hull Is Sound.

New York, Aug. 26.—"There is absolutely no truth in the statement made in some of the morning newspapers that the hull of the Shamrock is twisted or that she has sprung a leak." So said David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, yesterday. "I will say now," he continued, "that the hull of the yacht is without a blemish. If there had been any strain we should certainly have found it out before now, and I should not hesitate to say so. The water pumped out of the Shamrock was some that we put into to wash her out with, and also some that came out of the fresh water tanks."

An Unfortunate Crowd.

Wrangel, Alaska, via Seattle, Aug. 26.—The steamer Strathcona has arrived here with 32 survivors of the Edmonton route. Many are suffering from scurvy and frozen limbs, several are on crutches and all are broken down physically and financially. William Harris and A. Lathrop, of Pelican Rapids, Minn., and A. R. Leary, of Edgerton, Wis., three of a party of nine that left Edmonton in April of last year, suffered almost indescribable horrors, narrowly escaping starvation several times. They owe their lives to the relief parties sent out by the Hudson Bay Company at the orders of the Canadian government.

Political Prisoners Liberated.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Word has been received from the United States minister at Madrid, Bellamy Storer, that four Cuban exiles were released from the Spanish penal settlement at Burgos on the 8th and have sailed for Cuba. These men were political prisoners accused during the regime of Gen. Weyler of disloyalty to Spain, and sentenced to penal servitude for life or for a long term of years. About 20 other Cuban prisoners who have been at the island of Ceuta or at Burgos have been liberated and are now at Giberaltar, without funds to get back to Cuba.

Are Fed on Bread and Water.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 26.—The crusade against idle negroes which began shortly after the assaults committed upon white women in this city this week is being pushed vigorously. Of the 50 negroes jailed as suspects, a large number have been sentenced to jail for 60 days on bread and water, on the charge of vagrancy. A large number of negroes have left the city.

Lightning Kills Three People.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 26.—Three persons were killed by lightning during a thunder storm in this locality yesterday.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near he east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, *President.*

38-tf.

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—IN—
EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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CAMP FIRE STORIES

COLOR BEARER AT SHILOH.

Five Times Wounded and Left for Dead on the Field, But Is Still Alive.

(Extract from the advanced sheets of "War Reminiscences," by Justice Jarvis Blume, formerly of the Second Kentucky volunteer infantry.)

After the terrible battle (of Shiloh) was over and the bloody results estimated, one of those who were missing was the color sergeant of the brigade, George Berz, of the First Kentucky regiment. He was a tall, splendidly built young man, with a resolute countenance, piercing dark eyes—a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He was a German by birth. The tall form of Sergt. Berz was at all times a picturesque figure on the march, in the camp, or amid the smoke of battle; and by reason of his prominence as the color-bearer, he was, of course, a conspicuous object in the center of the line.

In about the first onslaught by the confederates on our lines George Berz fell wounded, as has since been ascertained, in five places. A portion of his right foot was shot away; he was wounded in the right wrist; he was shot entirely through the left breast just above the heart (literally pierced through and through), and shot in the calf of the leg. With these frightful wounds upon his person he fell and in the confusion of battle was, as it was reported at the time, left for dead on the field.

His conduct at all times prior to this battle was manly and courageous in the face of danger, and it was common talk among the leaders of the division who referred proudly to the heroic gallantry of the color sergeant.

I shared the belief with many in my regiment that he never survived the battle of Shiloh, and, strange as it may seem, for over two years thereafterward, after muster out and 28 subsequent years, I never knew that George Berz had survived the battle and was in the land of the living. But such was the fact. This I learned by a very curious accidental conversation as late as the year 1890. About this time, while casually conversing with a gentleman in Chicago, several persons standing about and listening to us, I was asked if I had been in the service. I replied:

"Why, yes, I was all through the war." When asked what regiment I belonged to, I replied: "The Second Kentucky volunteer infantry, of Gen. Nelson's division." With a manifest show of excitement this man said:

"My God, is that so? The Second Kentucky infantry? Why, I belonged to the First Kentucky and was with you at Shiloh."

I looked him over incredulously, and, like a flash of lightning, it came to my mind that the speaker was George Berz, whom I had known for a number of years in Chicago as a prominent politician and at that time the postmaster of West Chicago, with whom I came almost within daily contact for a number of years, was the identical person and none other than the heroic color sergeant whom I certainly believed we had left dead on the battle field. It is needless to say that we had an animated conversation on the subject, and

THE COLOR SERGEANT.

I expressed my wonderment that I had not before discovered and had all these years been ignorant of the fact that he was the identical man whom I had supposed to be buried in the field of Shiloh.

It seems that after the battle Berz was removed to a hospital and for many months hovered between life and death and never again rejoined his regiment, and, although wounded desperately and somewhat crippled, he again enlisted under another command and followed the fortunes of the war to the end.

To me it seems almost like a dream to have encountered him after so many years, and I never see him but what I instinctively grasp him by the hand and wish that I were commissioner of pensions and could adjust the claims which he has against a government that is all too slow in recognizing his merits. So it is; the old soldiers are scattered to the four winds, many wanderers on the face of the earth; many of them crippled, in ill-health, broken down and prematurely old.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Tactless.

"I do wish I was the two-headed man," said the young man who is always making social blunders.

"You would only make twice as many blunders," said his friend.

"Not I. I would keep one head busy all the time apologizing."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE COLONEL'S STORY.

He Starts in to Tell About Gettysburg, But the Fool Drummer Choked Him Off.

"Well, colonel," said the drummer, as the group lighted their cigars after supper, "they tell me that you were promoted from major to colonel on account of personal bravery at Gettysburg. I wasn't in the war myself, being too young, but I like to hear of it. Let's have your story."

"I don't like to tell my own story," modestly replied the colonel.

"Oh, pshaw! Just go right ahead and give it to us. A brave man is always modest, and we'll excuse all the 'I's' in your adventure."

"Well," said the colnel, as he settled down in his chair, "my command was drawn up in an open field. There was a battery on our right, and it struck me—"

"Excuse me," interrupted the drummer, "but do you mean an electric battery?"

"No, sir!" replied the colonel, with a great deal of emphasis.

"Oh, very well; go on, colonel. I am interested in electricity, but if this wasn't an electric battery, I won't ask any questions."

"Just before we got the order to charge," continued the colonel, "I rode

"I DON'T LIKE TO TELL MY OWN STORY."

out in front of my men to adjure them by all they held sacred to—"

"Just a minute, colonel," put in the drummer. "You rode out in front of your regiment. Were you in a coupe or on horseback?"

"Sir, I was in the saddle, of course!" hotly exclaimed the colonel.

"Oh, I see! You adjured your men. 'Adjured' is a little beyond me, colonel. Do you mean that you addressed them?"

"They answered me with cheers," said the colonel, after a long look of contempt at the other, "and then I gave the order to move forward."

"What was your object in giving that order?" asked the drummer.

"You evidently don't know much about military matters!" exclaimed the brave officer as he moved about uneasily.

"No, I don't, but I want to be posted. You moved forward. Pretty soon you struck a farmhouse—is that what you said? Did you stop there for supper?"

"Are you a fool?" howled the colonel, as he jumped out of his chair.

"Now, what's the matter with you?" replied the drummer. "If you can't tell us about the battle of Gettysburg without getting mad about it, I for one don't want to hear the story. Just be cool and calm. You adjured your men. Then you went forward. Then you struck a farmhouse. Then what happened? Don't get excited, colonel, but give it to us straight."

"I am through, sir!" icily replied the colonel, as he rose up.

"Dear, dear me, did the battle of Gettysburg end when you struck a farmhouse?"

"You are an ass, sir! Good night, gentlemen!" continued the colonel, as he walked away.

"Gentlemen," said the drummer, as he broke a painful pause, "I beg your pardon if I have done anything wrong. When I strike a farmhouse I always ask for supper, and I didn't know but what the colonel pursued the same tactics. Too bad—too bad! Perhaps he didn't get a thing to eat before next day! Ah! few of us know how our fathers suffered at the battle of Gettysburg. I will now go and adjure the landlord to have me called at seven o'clock in the morning, and move forward on a grocer down town who has promised me an order for three barrels of sugar!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Advantage of One Eye.

During the late Spanish-American war a certain old colonel who had lost an eye at the battle of Gettysburg was very indignant because he was put aside as physically incapacitated, when he applied for admission to one of the New York volunteer regiments.

Filled with wrath and chagrin the colonel journeyed to Washington, bent on having a personal interview with the president. He succeeded in gaining an audience, and the president, after listening to his plea, said, kindly:

"But, my good Col. J——, you have only one eye!"

"Just so, sir," was the prompt rejoinder, "but can't you see the great advantage of my having only one eye? When I aim my gun I shan't have to close the other!"

He fought at Santiago.—Youth's Companion.

Once the Home of Jeff Davis.

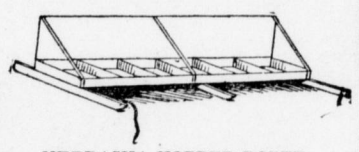
At Fort Gibson, in the Indian territory, 80 miles south of Coffeyville, stands the house that was occupied by Jeff Davis while he did garrison duty there as a lieutenant before the Mexican war. He went to the old fort just after marrying Gen. Taylor's daughter, and was there several years. The old house has been beaten by the storms this spring until the chimneys at the ends have fallen.—Chicago Chronicle.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE HOPPER DOZER.

An Implement Used Successfully in the West for Destroying Bushels of Grasshoppers.

Every year we have questions about methods for killing grasshoppers or locusts. In the west these grasshoppers appear in immense numbers, and the agricultural colleges have been obliged to give a good deal of study to the matter. The Nebraska experiment station sends out a bulletin dealing with this subject. It appears that, by all odds, the best implement for killing these grasshoppers is the hopper dozer, or kerosene pan, a picture of



NEBRASKA HOPPER DOZER.

which is shown. This is made of stovepipe iron, by turning the sides and ends. This leaves a long, flat pan about four inches deep. This is mounted on wooden runners as shown in the picture. A piece of cloth is stretched on a frame at the back of the pan. When ready for business, this pan is partly filled with water, and a quantity of kerosene oil poured on top of that. On level ground, no cross pieces are necessary. On sloping ground the contents should be divided as shown in the picture, as otherwise the water would run to one end. These hopperdozers are made of any desired length up to 18 feet. They are hauled along over the ground scooping up the grasshoppers, which fly and strike the cloth, and fall back into the pans, where the kerosene quickly kills them. With one of these hopper-dozers, it is easy to collect several bushels of grasshoppers in a day.—Rural New Yorker.

THE MODERN FARMER.

He Must Be a Scientific Man in Order to Keep Pace with Progressive Competitors.

More skill is required to properly manage a farm than in any other occupation, as farming includes many different branches of business, and, while some are more skillful as breeders, others are more successful in growing special crops. Gardening includes the forcing process, while fruit growing requires a knowledge of insects and varieties. In fact, there is no limit to the farmer's usefulness, and the farmer who becomes an expert in any particular line follows scientific methods just as surely as he who studies and observes in some other direction. If the farmer succeeds by the adoption of the surest and most profitable systems he should be all the more willing to theorize and endeavor to further improve his practice. Farming at the present day is rapidly drifting to that point at which the farmer must be a specialist and give his attention to some particular line. The dairyman who has devoted the greater portion of his time to the improvement of breeds and the production of superior milk, butter and cheese would probably not succeed should he venture into the forcing of vegetables in winter, while the florist would no doubt make a failure with field crops. These facts demonstrate that there is always something to learn and that, as the improvements occur in mechanics, the farmer is more or less affected by the changes in economic conditions and must adapt his operations accordingly. He must be a scientific farmer in order to keep pace with his competitors in the march of progress.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Rye as a Green Crop.

While nitrogen is the fertilizing element most easily lost from manures and soils, it is the most expensive, costing almost three times as much a pound as potash and phosphoric acid. The readiness with which nitrates are washed out of the soil during heavy rains when the ground is thawed suggests that during the period of such rains it should be covered with some catching crop, which will feed upon the nitrates formed and store nitrogen in its tissues. For this purpose rye is an excellent crop and is much used. While it adds no nitrogen to the soil which is not already found therein, as crimson clover does, it is a much surer catch than the latter, and is thoroughly hardy. It forms quite a root system during the fall, starts off early in the spring, and by ordinary plantingtime forms a heavy coat of manure to be plowed under.—Guy E. Mitchell, in Farm and Fireside.

A Hog That Is a Hog.

Frank Woodruff, who owns the deer and Shetland pony farm south of the village, also owns an interest, not a controlling one though, in a very small pig who for downright hoggishness takes the bakery. He consumes his allotted share of swill from the trough and while his companions hie themselves to some shady fence corner to root and grunt this Mr. Pigship takes a stroll out into the green meadows and hunts up a cow or two and washes his repast down with several gallons of pure fresh milk. To secure his "extra fresh" he is obliged to stand and at times walk on his hind feet. He never gets offended at the rebuffs of his cow friends who occasionally interrupt his free drink by kicking him over. Frank says he is afraid indigestion caused by overindulgence will end this porker's career.—Gallatin (Mo.) North Missourian.

SOME FEEDING TESTS.

Breed More Than Feed Determines the Character and the Composition of Milk.

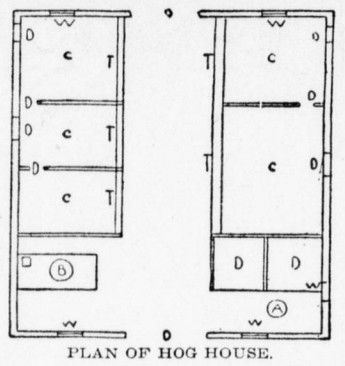
Bulletin No. 39 of the Massachusetts experiment station says: Feed has very little effect upon the quality of milk. By quality we refer to the per cent. or amount of total solid matter in the milk. It is a well-recognized fact that some feeds affect the flavor and to some extent the color of milk. Feeds rich in protein have a tendency to slightly increase the percentage of fat in some cows; the same can be said of feeds rich in fat. This increase is probably only temporary, however, the milk gradually coming back to its normal composition. The milk-producing function is to a large extent under the control of the nervous system. Any influence that disturbs the quiet or normal condition of the animal—be it rough usage, extremes of temperature, etc.—will have its effect upon the quality of the milk. On the other hand plenty of good feed increases the quantity of milk until the animal reaches her maximum of production. Prof. Patrick, of the Iowa station, conducted an experiment in which a number of cows were fed "sugar meal," a refuse of our glucose factory. In the first experiment it was thought that cows fed this feed gave a decided increase in butter fat, but the experiment not being satisfactory, a second trial was given, and in this experiment it was found that cows fed "sugar meal" gave no increase in butter. A similar experiment was made in one of our eastern stations in which beef tallow was fed, beginning with a ration of two ounces and increasing to two pounds per day, and at the close of this experiment it was found that the cow was still giving her one pound of butter daily, her previous record.

These references and experiments are given to show that it is the breed, more than the feed given, that is to determine the character and composition of milk. Were it only the feed given, what would be the use of our choice dairy breeds, when a Texas cow could be made by feeding to produce as many pounds of butter as the Jersey. We should then feed the cow a sufficient quantity of rich, wholesome food, with plenty of pure water constantly on hand.—Farmers' Voice.

PLAN FOR HOG HOUSE.

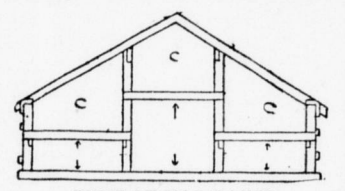
A Somewhat Pretentious Structure, But One That Answers Every Purpose to Perfection.

Figure 1 is the floor plan. B is a brick arch with kettle set in for cooking feed and heating water at killing time. A is a cistern which is supplied with water from the eaves of the building. D D,



PLAN OF HOG HOUSE.

bins for meal and middlings. E, driveway. C C C, pens. T T T, troughs. The dimensions of the building are 34 feet wide by 40 feet in length, 12 feet in height. However the length may be



BENT OF HOG HOUSE.

varied according to the number of hogs one may wish to keep.

Fig. 2 shows a section of the middle bents. C C C, shows spaces where corn can be stored. Make the posts out of 2x6 joists, doubled, putting in two center bents only. Use 2x4 nailing girts. Plates are formed of a 2x6 and a 2x8 joist put together as shown in cut. Rafters 2x4. Sills 8x8 timber.—C. H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer.

PIG-PEN POINTERS.

After a pig attains 75 pounds it is ready to lay on a pound or more flesh per day, if well fed.

Wheat middlings is one of our best pig foods, and fed in connection with skim milk will make excellent growth.

The male pigs when not altered should be separated from the rest when about three months old.

Have the fall pigs come as early as possible so that they can get a start before cold weather sets in.

It is often necessary to draw the milk from the udder if it becomes distended. This may be done by hand, or the sow returned to the litter for a few minutes. If this is not done it may cost you the udder of a choice sow.

All grains and foods of a rich nature must be withheld from the dam until the milk flow has been checked. It is always best to let her depend on pasture and water alone for food. If given good pasture she will soon regain her lost flesh and need no extra food.

Wean the pigs at about eight to ten weeks old. If left later the heavy milking dam will become pulled down, and perhaps her growth and development seriously checked, if young. There is danger of a sow's constitution and physical vitality being impaired by such treatment. — Colman's Rural World.

CHRONIC WEATHER KICKERS.

The Lunchroom Philosopher Gives His Views on Mankind in General.

"D'je ever notice," said the lunchroom philosopher, "what a never-contented lot o' pinheads we are? Now, it seems no time at all since I was a-rarin' around and kickin' like blazes because the leaves and crocuses didn't appear on schedule time. I believe I blamed my wife for it. I was so dead sick and tired of chilly blasts and my olive green top-coat that I sort o' held her personally responsible for the backwardness of the lilacs and daisies and pansies. I told her that I wanted red-hot, sizzling weather, and lots of it—that for all I cared a ding the sun could go on sizzling forever. Now I find that I'm sick of the summer. I find myself longing to hear the leaves swirling in the ditches and to have the fire lighted in the latrobe. I find that I want to take brisk walks in the sharp, chilly air. I find that I'm hungry for buckwheat cakes and sausage. I'm tired o' beer. I'm weary of car riding out in the country. Durn it all—I want snow three feet high, blizzards of it, and I want the theaters and the hot Scotches! And along toward the end of next February I'll be chewing the rag, in the same old way, about moving to some tropical country, where I can get warmed up and be fanned by balmy zephyrs, and all that kind o' bleat. We don't know what we want. We even get sick of seasons that we long for, much as kids get sick of their painted Noah's arks or tin soldiers."—Washington Post.

A Fable in Stocks.

Once upon a time an operator in stocks was sold short, and ruin stared him in the face unless the market should break. In his desperation he remembered having heard that honesty is the best policy. He tried to dismiss the foolish thought, but in vain. Finally, like the drowning man catching at the straw, he resolved to try being honest. The very next day he put his design into execution, and he hadn't been honest more than 15 minutes when 17 of the leading bulls fell dead, they were so surprised at him. Hereupon the market naturally broke, and the operator could get all the stocks he wanted at his own figure. It is claimed that some, if not all, of these bulls had taken radishes and ham for breakfast, but that, it is submitted, does not destroy the moral of this fable.—Detroit Journal.

Doctor and Patient.

Dr. Brown—Aren't you rather inconsistent? You told me the other day that you are ten per cent. better than you were when you first consulted me, and now you have come here and want me to take 20 per cent. off my bill.

Convalescent—But I am not here this time for my health.—Boston Transcript.

Just So.

"You big dod-gasted duffer!" cried the star centerfielder, "did you say I was out?"

"Precisely," replied the umpire. "You are just $25 out." And he carefully noted the fine in his little book.—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An Ounce of Prevention.

"Doctor, a friend of mine has assured me that sucking lemons will prevent sea sickness. Is that true?"

"Yes, provided you sit in the shade of a tall tree while you suck the lemon."—Standard and Catholic Times.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, '94.

"I should think that such a husband as Mrs. Meekleigh's would drive her to desperation." "Never. He's too mean. He'd make her walk."—Kansas City Star.

"How do you pronounce the word butterine?" asked the customer. "The last syllable is silent," stiffly replied the tradesman.—What to Eat

"Do you dahnce on your toes, Miss Quickwit?" "Never, Mr. Clumsey. Other people do it for me."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

The Envied Rich Man.—Johnny—"Papa, what is a plutocrat?" Papa—"A man who has as much money as I'd like to have."—Puck.

Friendly Comment.—Mudge—"It is an awful thing to realize you have made an egregious ass of yourself, isn't it?" Yabsley—"Ain't you used to it yet?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Bacon—"When a man is in love everything about looks different to him." Egbert—"Yes; it's the same way when he knocks his head against a gas bracket."—Yonkers Statesman.

It is funny what small respect married people sometimes have for each other's judgment when you remember that each is supposed to have picked out a perfect mate.—Boston Transcript.

When a girl reads of a heroine in a novel she longs for some trouble to stir the monotony of her life, so that she can show the stuff she is made of.—Atchison Globe.

When a man takes life easily it is hard to decide whether he is a philosopher or a loafer.—Town Topics.

Handy Missiles.—An applicant for a teacher's certificate in Reynolds county defined bric-a-brac as something to throw at a dog.—Kansas City Star.

"Though a girl may weigh 200 pounds," says the Manayunk philosopher, "she is probably a dear little fairy to some susceptible fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

"No, I positively cawn't go wheeling any more," said Cholly. "Isn't it fashionable?" asked the vulgar person. "Naw. Just popular."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Gifted Girl.—"How is your new maid, Mrs. Pique?" "Unusually clever; she can tell a book agent from an old friend of the family every time."—Detroit Free Press.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all Druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Liked Him.

Jaggles—I see there's a new keeper in the menagerie. Didn't the animals like the old one?

Waggles—I guess so; they ate him up.—Judge.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Wronged.

"Every man," shouted the orator, "has his price!"

"You're a darn liar," said the member from Walypang, in an undertone. "My price is only $300, and I ain't got it yit."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

"Keeping at it" is a mighty good substitute for real genius.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains Daily and Unexcelled Dining Car Service, offers rates lower than via other lines. The Short Line between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

ROBERT DOWNING

Tells the Secret of His Great Endurance.

Robert Downing, the Tragedian.

Robert Downing was recently interviewed by the press on the subject of his splendid physical health. Mr. Downing promptly and emphatically gave the whole credit of his splendid physical condition to Pe-ru-na, saying:

"I find it a preventive against all sudden summer ills that swoop upon one in changing climates and water.

"It is the finest traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences.

"To sum it up, Pe-ru-na has done me more good than any tonic I have ever taken."

Healthy mucous membranes protect the body against the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Pe-ru-na is sure to bring health to the mucous membranes of the whole body.

Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book entitled "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES
THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe.
Catalogue B Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. A true and official copy. A Facsimile of the Historical Document, together with General Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Its authenticity duly certified to by James G. Blaine, Sec. of State. Lithographed on fine bond paper in two colors and showing the great seal of the United States. Suitable for framing and an ornament to any home. Securely mailed to any address for 50 cents, postpaid. Remit by registered letter, money order, drafts or 2c. postage stamps to WILSON & DALY, 80 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. Agents Wanted.

FAT FOLKS FRIEND ADIPO-CURA
Will reduce your weight 14 to 20 pounds a Month. No starving, No Special Diet. Purely Vegetable-Absolutely SAFE and CERTAIN in its Results. SAMPLE, with Treatise on Obesity, FREE.
NORTHWESTERN PHARMACAL CO. Box 468. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Natural Black is Produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.
50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

CARTER'S INK
Is what the largest and best school systems use.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

E. R. L. Vanilo Co., Lakeville, Conn., sends Money-Making Outfit by mail on receipt of your promise to return money or goods in 30 days. Elegant side line; large profits.

Is your breath bad? Then your best friends turn their heads aside. A bad breath means a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY
Prepares for Government Academies and Colleges. Full Commercial Course. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal, WEST LEBANON, N. H.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

NOW OPENING!

Full Line of Summer Clothing And Furnishings.

Neckwear!

The Finest assortment of neckwear ever seen in this county.

New Shapes in Hats!

R. SEGER & SON.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block; BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dress Goods

52-inch Venetian cloth mixtures, beautiful fabrics of good quality, in all the new spring shades, including gray, blue and brown mixtures, also a lighter weight cloth in brown, tan, blue and green, plain colors, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Very pretty 42-inch silk and wool plaids for shirt waists and separate skirts, choice colorings, 90c yard.

46-inch spring and summer weight poplins in browns, greens, drabs and blues, fashionable fabric, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Elegant quality of 50-inch navy blue cheviot, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

All-wool challies, the newest and daintiest patterns, 29c and 35c yard.

Finest qualities with satin stripes, 59c and 75c yard.

38-inch all-wool basket and canvas dress goods in combinations of brown and black, green and black and mixtures of browns and greens in very choice colorings, at 25c yard, worth 50c.

46-inch all-wool granite suitings, the best colors of the season in all the new shades, splendid values, 50c yard.

New Silks

Very handsome line of French foulards in navy and white and black and white, with satin stripes, 50c yard, worth 75c, all handsome stylish patterns.

Superb quality of black satin Duchesse, all silk with beautiful luster, 85c yard, worth $1.25.

Swiss taffeta novelty silks, plain and checks, extremely fashionable; also in rich plain colors, 58c yard, worth 85c.

Finest quality imported Habutai wash silks in checks, stripes and greys, 40c and 50c yard, a wonderful variety to choose from.

Wash Fabrics

200 pieces of French organdies in beautiful patterns, all new goods, 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Linen zephyrs, stripes and checks, in pinks, blues and black and whites, 28c yard, worth 35c.

New Madras cloths in very attractive colors and patterns for waists and skirts, 15c yard, worth 25c.

Best value in the city in Oxford shirtings and dress ginghams at 12½c yard.

Fancy chambrays in dainty effects, 25c yard.

Punjab percales in all the best colors, stripes and checks, yard wide, at 12½c yard.

Superior quality of sateens, black grounds, with colored Dresden patterns, 12½ yard.

Butterick Patterns

We are agents for Butterick patterns and publications and have always on hand a complete stock of all the latest patterns for every article of dress.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,

The American Block.

BUFFALO, N. Y

EXCURSION NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION, AT PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced Rates Via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14 and continues uutil November 30, will be the most interesting and important event occurring in Philadelphia since the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. In addition to its valuable commercial exhibits it will present many features of popular interest and amusement. The United States Marine Band, Sousa's Band, the Banda Rossa, Innes' Band, Damrosch's Orchestra, and other celebrated bands will furnish music alternately, and a Midway Plaisance, equal if not superior to the famous World's Fair Midway at Chicago, and comprising a Chinese Village, a Chinese Theatre, acrobats and customs; an Oriental Village, London Ghost Show, Hagenback's Wild Animal Show, Blarney Castle, and many other unique presentations, will furnish abundant and diversified amusement. Arrangements have also been made for Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo Concerts, and for a grand chorus from the German Singing Societies.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its line, to Philadelphia and return, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip plus price of admission. These tickets will be sold during the continuance of the Exposition and will be good for return passage until November 30.

For specific rates and additional information apply to nearest Ticket Agent. 1418-26-4t

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To California Via the Midland Route.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for San Francisco, carrying first and second-class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station at Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, (with stop-over privileges at Salt Lake City all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada for and California.

The Tourist Car berth rate from Chicago to San Francisco is only $6.00 and the sleeping car berths should be reserved a few days in advance of departure of train.

Through tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket Offices in Chicago.

Send for our free illustrated California folders. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

27-7t-alt

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY, JOHNSON & MCNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business en rusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent, 35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T. EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL, WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT, (Opposite Post Office,) Emporium, Pa. WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours. no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY, Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music, Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa. Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Additional Local News.

Sinnemahoning.

Editor Press:—

The Sinnemahoning Liars Club met in special session to report their visit to Emporium a few days ago. The members were cordially received and properly entertained while at that place. The Emporium club kept in the dark and did dot meet our best talent.

We are thinking of putting a ticket in the field this fall. Some one proposed the name of Dalrymple for coroner. Some objections were raised and we were afraid he could not carry the first ward as the most of his support is in the middle ward.

Fritz Seger would command a good vote as he is more popular in the organization. Mike Dolan has our approval for commissioner. Joe M. Shafer's and Pap Blodget's report was received with hisses. Wess Barr, of Sterling, came down and knocked them silly. The name of Joe Summerson was considered and Joe cannot become a member unless he procures a transfer card from the senior club, which Hanscome refuses to grant. We then proceeded to initiate Dany McEntosh and Hank Shade; they both rode the goat together. Shade slipped off behind, which nearly knocked him senseless. Tom Shores said it was the best thing that ever happened and this made Dany Dougherty mad, W. H. Michaels had to interfere and restore peace. Ed. Locy upset a nail keg filled with refreshments and raised another racket. Tom Snyder said such proceedings were out of place. Beldin jumped to his feet and was going to knock the socks off of him for interfering in a row of that character. Our next meeting will be of interest, as Pap Blodget will organize a club at Gardeau. Some one swiped a bottle of snake bite that has been in Pap Blodget's shop for the last six months. Frank Seger, of Emporium, was reported in town, and a committee was appointed to look him up. He was found in a short time, and said he was just returning from a trip around the world. John Hogan, who happened along about this time, said he knew what had become of the snake bite. Pap, after considering the circumstances, decided to drop the matter. John Logue reported that Grundy Logue caught fourteen musk rats in a fish net and had to stand at the mouth of the net with a club to keep them away. This made John Johnson mad and he wanted to clean out the club, when O. L. Bailey reported seeing a hedge-hog with an apple stuck on every quill. Joe Strayer said it was a fact, as there must have been two bushels on the animal. No further business the club broke up in a row.

FIDE.

Mason Hill.

Mr. Joseph L. Farley is very ill with typhoid fever.

Geo. English visited friends at Dents Run over Sunday.

Miss Alice Ives was the guest of Maud Williams on Sunday.

Mr. Clarence St. Clair, of Cooks Run, is visiting friends on the Hill.

Mr. C. W. Williams started out Monday with his thrashing machine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Miller visited the formers parents Sunday last.

Mrs. Byran Hearener, of Renovo, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Clarence Miller has been on the sick list but has again returned to his work in Mix Run.

A few of the Mason hill people attended the ice cream festival on Huston Hill Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. English attended the Epworth League held at Sinnemahoning last Sunday.

Miss Queen Ester Hutchison and Miss Kenney, of McKeesport, who have been the guests of Mr. J. M. English and family for a few weeks, returned home Tuesday.

We, the people of Mason Hill do not think that Green Watermelon need go so far away from home, as to say that the Dents Run boys brought liquor to the picnic grounds Aug. 5th. We wish to say to green watermelon who ever he or she may be, that our own home boys brought the liquor to the picnic grounds.

SHORTY.

Cameron.

Miss Delia Clare is visiting friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

Chas. Stewart had business in Lock haven on Monday.

E. H. Lininger who has been laboring at Austin is visiting relatives in town.

George Morton and family, of First Fork, are visiting E. F. Comley and family.

Misses Annie Morris and Winnie Shearer visited friends in Sterling Run on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Cooley of Brookville, is the guest of his grandfather, Mr. Albert Lord of this place.

W. T. Dinniney and Wm. Gilmartin are taking in the sights at Niagara Falls and Toronto this week.

Rev. Mulliner and family of this place were the guests of J. A. Dice and family Glen Hazle over Sunday.

Angelo, the east end shoemaker of Emporium stopped in our town Wednesday on his way to Mix Run.

Fred Morris, while working for Stuart Bros., last Thursday, had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly.

Our public school opens Monday, for an eight month term. Mr. Ed. Dougherty, of Emporium will be teacher.

E. F. Comley who has been working at Cuwwensville the past three months has moved his family back to this place. Glad to see you Fred.

Adam Richey and Albert Lord made a flying trip to Emporium Wednesday. Adam says he made it in thirty minutes. That's not to bad either. Adam always keeps good stock.

JOE.

ALL SORTS.

Asparagus purifies the blood.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by L. Taggart. aug

Celery is good for the nerves.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than all blood medicines and other pills," writes Geo. H. Jacobs of Thompson, Conn. Prompt, pleasant, never gripe—they cure constipation, arouse the torpid liver to action and give you clean blood, steady nerves, a clear brain and a healthy appetite. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Hamilton Clark, of Chauncey, Ga., says he suffered with itching piles twenty years before trying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, two bottles of which completely cured him. Beware of wortless and dangerous counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the system.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Risers. R. C. Dodson 8ly

Spinach and dandelion have a direct effect upon kidney complaints.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's With Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

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